The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO THE HUNTER.
On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 6 P.M.
On TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 10 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co's Wharf. 3586

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE favourite schooner ANN MARY, John Brown, master, having great part of her cargo engaged, will sail (wind and weather permitting) on Saturday, the 1st September.
For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or, to
THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.
3516

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.
THE fast sailing schooner BRIDE, John Ross, master, at Sydney Flour Wharf, will sail as above, weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply to Mr. GEORGE SMALL, Jamison-street; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, George-street.
3378

FOR GEELONG AND MELBOURNE.
THE well-known brigantine WILL WATCH, J. Stanes, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will positively go to sea on Saturday, the 1st September.
For freight or passage apply to
E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 480, George-street.
3214

FOR HOBART TOWN.
(HOURLY EXPECTED.)
THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.
This vessel will have quick despatch. As there is only room left for a few tons of freight, early application is necessary. Apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
3547

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.
THE well-known Brig EMMA, Osborne, master, will sail on Saturday. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
This vessel now having all her dead weight on board, will fill up at Fotheringham's (Patent Slip) Wharf. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments This Day. 3412

FOR AUCKLAND.
THE SCHOONER SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Captain Lilewall, is now ready to receive cargo at Botts' Wharf, and will sail on Saturday next, the 1st September.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street.
August 28. 3461

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.
THE fine A1 barque PROMISE, 446 tons, George Hosesson, commander, will be ready to take in cargo by the 1st September. For freight or passage, having superior cabin accommodations, apply to the captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
R. M. ROBEY, 427, George-street.
P. S.—This vessel will take a few Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, at moderate rates, either from this port or Twofold Bay, if timely arrangements are made by intending shippers.

FOR NELSON, PORT NICHOLSON, AND OTAGO.
THE fine new A1 fast-sailing brig TORRINGTON, 130 tons register, having 100 tons of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Bon Accord Wharf; or to
J. J. PEACOCK.
22nd August. 2090

FIRST VESSEL FOR CALIFORNIA.
THE CHEERFUL, for California, having but two cabin berths disengaged, will sail positively in a few days. She has room for a few intermediate and steerage passengers.
Early application must be made to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf: or to
ROBERT R. OGILBY, Gill's Hotel, Pitt street.
Passengers are requested to pay the balance of their passage money This Day, or their deposits will be forfeited, and the berths re-let.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
(LYING AT THE CIRCULAR WHARF, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE, WHERE INTENDING PASSENGERS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT HER ACCOMMODATIONS.)
THE splendid fast-sailing, first-class, frigate-built ship RANDOLPH, 800 TONS, Wm. Dale, Commander, will sail for San Francisco direct on the 30th September.
This new ship (now on her first voyage) is provided with patent ventilators, and will be fitted up as an English Emigrant Ship. The scale of provisions will be most liberal.
Separate cabins will be put up for single women and private families, and altogether such arrangements and regulations will be made as will ensure *cleanliness, order*, and *comfort* during the voyage.
The vessel will carry a Surgeon, and the number of passengers in *this ship* will not exceed that allowed by ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
A Scale of Provisions will be seen on board, or at the Office of the Agents, and each passenger will be entitled to a copy of the same.
As a large number of passengers are already engaged, families requiring separate apartments are requested to apply immediately.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO. Agents.

NOTICE.—As it will be an object with parties to be allowed to remain with the ship at San Francisco until they have made arrangements for settling themselves and families comfortably on shore, Captain Dale will arrange with passengers *before sailing* to remain on board for THREE WEEKS after arrival, without any other charge than the cost of victualling. 3536

FOR LONDON.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE FINE fast-sailing A1, barque LALLA ROOKH, 380 tons, William Henry Percy Heins, commander. This ship has a full poop, and first-rate accommodations for passengers. Early application is necessary to the Captain, on board; to
F. EBSWORTH; or, to
J. B. METCALFE.
August 16. 2663

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS BY THE INCHINNAN, FOR CALIFORNIA.
THE above vessel being under engagement to sail positively on the 7th proximo, passengers are required to pay the balance of their passage money on or before the 1st September, otherwise the deposit will be absolutely forfeited, and the berths relet.
All freights engaged must be at the wharf on or before the 30th instant, otherwise will not be taken on board.
A few berths still vacant, apply to
J. B. METCALFE; or to
R. TOWNS, At the Wharf
3577

FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT.
TO FOLLOW FOURTEEN DAYS AFTER THE INCHINNAN.
THE fine first-class barque DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 tons, G. P. Collard, commander. This vessel will be despatched on the day appointed.
Passengers are invited to inspect the ventilation and accommodation, which are very superior. For cabin intermediate, and steerage, a large number of the latter already engaged, immediate application to Captain Collard, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
R. TOWNS; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
NOTE.—As the advertiser of the MARIA has travelled out of his way to mislead the public, the undersigned would state for their information a few facts, viz., the emigrant fittings of this vessel remain the same as found by the Emigration Commissioners in London, where every attention is paid to the wants and comforts of the emigrant; and as a guarantee that such will be attended to in this vessel, need only name Captain Collard, (who is the owner also,) his successful trips for three voyages, to these colonies with emigrant's certifies.
An experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel. A scale of provisions will be handed to each passenger on engaging, which the undersigned hereby guarantees will be found of the very best quality and description; this may answer better than promises.
With regard to information, parties are referred to Mr. Catton, 170, Prince-street, just returned from California; or to the undersigned, whose information is direct by last arrivals, from Captain Lodge, and others.
3541 R. TOWNS.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO CALIFORNIA.
FOR ST. FRANCISCO DIRECT.
THE fine new ship CHASELEY, 515 tons, C. F. Aldrich, commander.
The above vessel being under "charter" to sail 1st of October, will be despatched on that day.
For cabin or intermediate passage apply to
J. B. METCALFE; Or
R. TOWNS, At the Wharf.
Sydney, August 28. 3466

FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT.
(BEING A CHARTERED VESSEL IS BOUND TO SAIL ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER, AND WILL CARRY AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON.)
THE fine fast-sailing ship MARIA, 500 tons register, Frederick William Plank, commander.
This magnificent vessel has very lofty 'tween decks, and is fitted with Gilbert's patent ventilators, her cabin accommodations are very superior, the intermediate and steerage will be fitted up with a view to the comfort and convenience of passengers, *the whole of the berths will be enclosed*, and erected on the same plan as emigrant ships from England, thereby affording to passengers that comfort and privacy, the absence of which has been so justly complained of in other vessels especially when there are females. The system of *packing* human beings *six in a berth like a slave ship*, will be avoided in this vessel, sufficient space will be given for passengers' luggage, a table will be fitted up for the use of the intermediate and steerage passengers, who will be found with plates, spoons tin pots, &c., the scale of provisions will be larger than has yet been allowed in any ship out of this port. The vessel will commence taking in cargo immediately, and as she can only take a limited number of passengers, early application is necessary to the Captain, on board, at the *Circular Wharf, close to the Bon Accord Bridge*; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
☞ No passenger will be considered as engaged who does not pay HALF THE AMOUNT of his passage at the time of engaging. Every information relative to California will be given to parties proceeding by this ship; letters from the Supercargo and Captain of the Louisa on the subject of the current wages of mechanics and labourers will be shown to passengers. 3548

FOR CALIFORNIA.
THE fine A1 barque GLOUCESTER, 400 tons burthen, will sail for the above port in all September. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO
3632

FOR HONGKONG.
THE first class barque MARY BANNATYNE, John M'Kirdy, Commander. For freight or passage, having an experienced surgeon, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
3053 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

MADAWASKA.
THIS fine A 1 ship, 561 tons, John M'Kinnell Commander, will proceed to CALLAO direct, on Saturday morning, the 1st September, affording a good opportunity of making a quick passage to England via Panama. For passage, having superior cabin accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; or, to
R. M. ROBEY, 427, George-street.
3544

THE EMMA, for Madras direct, can carry a few Horses. For particulars apply to
THORNTON AND CHURCH, Custom House.
3258

TO SAIL EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.
FOR HOKIANGA AND LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE first-class Ship WILLIAM HYDE, John Lytheot Applewhaite, H.C.S., commander.
This vessel has splendid accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to the master, on board; or to
2722 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE FINE A1 BARQUE GLOUCESTER, Captain Tardiff. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
2918 Spring-street

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE A1 SHIP DIANA, 575 tons register, Ellis Fletcher, Commander, will have quick despatch, having all her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her light freight engaged.
For freight or passage apply to the commander on board; to
ABRAM BRIERLY, Sussex-street; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., King-street.
August 1. 1842

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE first-class new clipper built barque EMPRESS, R. H. Goble, commander, 405 tons register. She is now ready to receive dead weight.
For freight apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
BROWN AND CO; or
3574 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE A1 British-built barque WEST INDIAN, 328 tons register, Robert Mills, commander. This vessel has good accommodation for passengers, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Mills, on board; to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or, to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
July 20. 1155

FOR LONDON.
THE first-class ship LADY AMHERST, Captain Myhill, 446 tons, only wants a few bales wool to complete her loading, and will have quick despatch.
Apply on board, to
BROWN AND CO.; or, to
2860 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

SYDNEY BRANCH OF IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.
THE undersigned grant Policies at the reduced rates.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., Agents.
Spring-street. 5677

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY.
OFFICES 427, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
HEADS of families, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the Australasian Sugar Company having completed their arrangements for working their SYDNEY SUGAR WORKS, lately known as BOWDEN'S, in addition to their Establishment at CANTERBURY, are now prepared to furnish an increased supply of their REFINED MOIST SUGAR, known as No. 1 PIECES, which may be had for the future at every respectable Grocer's Shop in Sydney, as well as an improved quality of Crushed and Loaf Sugars, which will be found fully equal to English refined.
A. ASHDOWN, Manager.
August 10. 2396

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S OFFICE.
Sydney, August 28.
IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, held on the 22nd instant, a dividend of Five Shillings per share, for the past half year, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, on and after the 1st September next.
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
3440

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ARCHITECTS intending to compete for the premium offered by the Board of Directors of this Bank for an approved plan of a new Banking House, are requested to attend to the following conditions, viz:—
1. All the designs are to be drawn to a scale of 3-16 of an inch, and no colouring to be used except Indian ink.
2. Each design is to bear a motto, and be accompanied with a sealed letter bearing the same motto only, containing the name and address of the author. The letter accompanying the approved plan only will be opened, and the others will be returned unopened, together with the designs accompanying the same, on the written application of the parties to whom they belong.
3. All the plans are to be sent in on or before the 15th of October next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BLACK, Cashier.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, August 28. 3454

No. 49-383.
Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 23rd August, 1849.
ARREARS OF BUILDING FEES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all Building Fees due to the Corporation must be paid into the office of the City Surveyor, on or before Thursday, the 30th instant, otherwise the City Solicitor will be instructed to proceed against all parties indebted for the same.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.
JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.
3131

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Members will take place, on
FRIDAY, THE 31ST OF AUGUST, At 4 o'clock P. M.,
at the Office of the Society, 470, George-street, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the Annual General Meeting, for reduction of the number of Directors, and the union of the two Classes, in conformity with the recommendations of the Committee, to whom the last-mentioned subject was referred.
CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
August 24. 3182

IRISH AND SCOTCH RELIEF FUND.
A MEETING of the Committee will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 397, Pitt-street, on Monday next, the 3rd September, 1849, at three o'clock P. M., for directions as to the disposal of a balance of the funds.
GEORGE KING, Assistant Secretary.
3549

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
MUSIC CLASS CONCERT.
THE Members of this Institution are informed, that the first MONTHLY CONCERT will be given by the MUSIC CLASS on Wednesday evening, the 5th September, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
In accordance with the by-law, any member of the Institution can obtain admission for self and a lady, upon application to the Librarian previous to the concert night.
August 25. 3265

EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS.
MR. STEVENS having been recommended to exhibit to the public the Collection of Paintings and Engravings recently imported by him into the colony — the Paintings being chiefly executed by himself—begs to announce that the same are daily open to public inspection at the Royal Hotel, between the hours of 11 and 5. Catalogues may be had at the Exhibition, and at Mr. FORD's, stationer, George-street, price 3d. Admission, 1s. 2782

SYDNEY COLLEGE.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the office of the Undersigned, Pitt-street, on Saturday next, the 1st of September, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to discuss matters of great importance to the above institution, and the cause of education generally. A full attendance is particularly desired.
JAMES MARTIN, Honorary Secretary.
Pitt-street, August 29. 3515

PIANOFORTES
TUNED, REPAIRED, AND REGULATED, BY H. MARSHALL,
Barrack-street, next door to the new Savings' Bank.
H. M., having been for many years in the employ of the firm of John Broadwood and Sons, trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the business, to merit the patronage of the gentry of New South Wales.
N.B.—Instruments bought or sold on commission. 3520

SQUARE PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.
A VERY good square Pianoforte, to be sold for Sixteen Pounds. May be seen at 148, Bathurst-street, near the Race Course. 3575

TO DENTISTS.
AN Invoice containing an excellent apparatus for filing down mineral teeth quickly and accurately Superfine plaster teeth, stopping gold, tools, and dental instruments. The above are not yet unpacked, and are of the very best description, and ordered expressly by the late Mr. J. Waddell, dentist, of Hobart Town, for his own use. All letters must be addressed to Mrs. J. WADDELL, Davy-street, Hobart Town, and post-paid. 3287

REDUCED FROM £1 1s. TO 14s.
PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE, a Guide to the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms; also an Appendix, containing the Rules and Regulations relating to the Crown Lands, the new Jury Act, the Laws of Landlord and Tenant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for Facilitating the Granting of Leases, and the Recovery of Small Debts Act. New edition, by Edwin Suttor, Esq., Barrister at Law. 8vo. cloth.
The undersigned respectfully desires to inform the Australian public, that he has bought the entire interest and stock of the above publication, which he has decided on offering for sale at the lowest price consistent with profit. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the utility of the work is conclusively established from the fact of the rapid sale of the whole of the very large impression of the first edition; indeed every individual connected with the colony by property, whether Settler, Banker, Merchant, or Trader, should be in possession of a copy.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder, 485, George-street.
Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 6565

TO CAPITALISTS.
SECURITIES for any sums, with regular payment of interest, at from 8 to 10 per cent, per annum, and upwards
In Bank Shares
In Insurance Shares
In Gas Light Shares
In Debentures
In Mortgages, &c., &c.
Always for sale by
W. BARTON, 555, George-street.
3535

CALIFORNIA.
THE Subscriber being about to return to San Francisco, to open a Commission House, solicits the patronage of shippers to that market. From his long experience in Spanish America, and subsequent employment in the late House of Rowand, Macnab, and Co., of this City, he is well acquainted with the trade of both countries, and flatters himself that any business entrusted to his charge will give the parties interested entire satisfaction.
Prior to his departure he will be happy to afford to Consignors every information respecting California, and subsequently begs to refer them to Robert Towns, Esq.
J. C. CATTON.
Sydney, August 23. 3238

CALIFORNIA.
THE undersigned are prepared to erect Wooden Houses, for California, with the utmost despatch, and on the most reasonable terms: a plan may be seen on the Wharf.
ON SALE:
126,000 Feet Hardwood, all descriptions
500 9 and 11 x 3 Deals, of lengths
20,000 Feet Pine
Shingles, Battens, and every description of Building Timbers, on hand.
JACOB INDER AND CO., Inder's Wharf, Sussex-street, Near Market-street
3390

CALIFORNIA!
PARTIES intending to proceed to California are invited to inspect a house suitable for shipment, (being simple in its construction, and occupying the smallest possible space when packed) which may be seen during to-day and to-morrow at the yard of the undersigned; on Friday it will be packed to go per Inchinnan.
WILLIAM BEAUMONT, Builder, 231, Castlereagh-street.
August 27. 3456

FIRE BRICKS.
BEST Welch Fire Bricks for sale at the Stores of the Australasian Sugar Company, No. 427, George-street.
A. ASHDOWN, Manager.
August 18. 3858

WATER FOR VESSELS.
CAPTAINS of ships can be supplied with fresh WATER, forced into any part of the vessel, by applying on board the Phœnix, Water-tank; or to
LANE AND CO, Ship Chandlers, 646, Lower George-street.
2566

ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED—
Demarara rum, 10 to 30 o.p.
Case gin, (key brand)
Champagne and hock, in 3 dozen cases
White, drab, and miller's drab moleskin trousers
Ladies' and children's shoes
Double and single breasted waistcoats
Cloth and alpaca paletots
Lounging and drill office coats
Needles assorted
Straw hats and bonnets
Paris and white hats
Playing cards
Black and coloured sewing silk
Muslin collars
Honiton lace falls, &c.
Printing press, with type, &c., complete
L. AND S. SAMUEL, Pitt-street.
August 29. 3523

STRANGE THINGS are frequently occurring in these times of gold hunting, amongst which, and not the least, is the unprecedently low price at which SETTLERS' AND BUILDERS' supplies may be obtained at
BIRMINGHAM HOUSE, George and Liverpool Streets.
J. MILES having just received by late arrivals very extensive consignments of Goods, which have been purchased by his Father in the English markets for cash, and being determined to lower the price of Settlers' Supplies during the ensuing season, will sell, among other things, WILKINSON AND SONS' GENUINE SHEEP SHEARS, at the following extraordinary low prices—
No. 28. A real good shear, at 30s. per dozen
No. 112. A real good patent spring. 33s. ditto
No. 116. The very best bright patent spring shear made, 45s.
Other numbers low in proportion.
Twine, raddle, blue stone
Gunpowder, shot, caps, &c.
Bullock and trace chains
Scythes, sickles, chaff and hay knives, hoes
Wheat mills, very low price and good quality
BUILDERS served on equally advantageous terms—
Rim locks, from 2s. 6d.
Iron and brass butts, T and other hinges
Nails, patent, cut, and wrought of all kinds
Bar and rod iron, cart boxes
Iron pots and camp ovens, at 2½d. per lb. single pot
Parties furnishing houses would save at least 20 per cent by purchasing
Holloware, fenders, fire-irons and brasses
Grates, wire and tin dish covers
W metal candlesticks, tea pots, &c., at
BIRMINGHAM HOUSE, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery Stores,
3447 255, George and Liverpool Streets.

BRAZIERS' AND SHEATHING COPPER.
COPPER RODS AND NAILS.
FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Braziers' copper, 8, 10, 12, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 lbs.
Sheathing copper, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 oz.
Copper rods, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, and 1⅛ inch
Copper nails, ¾, 1, 1⅛, 1¼, and 1½ inch
F. M'NAB,
2270 22, Macquarie-place.

REAL HOBART TOWN POTATOES.
FOR SALE at the stores of the undersigned, Lower George street, a small lot of fresh Hobart Town potatoes, of superior quality, at 7s. per cwt., by the bag or ton.
W. BRADY,
3530 Opposite the *Herald* Office.

ASTONISHING CURES, EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, ARE NOW OCCURRING IN NEW SOUTH WALES

CURE OF SCROFULA.
January 1, 1849.
THIS is to certify, that my daughter, Matilda Alcorn, aged 7 years, has been afflicted for the last three years with Scrofula, and after having been attended by several respectable practitioners, without success, I was induced to try Holloway's Medicines, which, after a continuance of about three months, *completely restored her to health*. This can be verified by numerous persons in this vicinity, where I have been residing for the last twenty-two years.
R. ALCORN, Jerry's Plains.
Mr. Pinhey, Chemist, West Maitland.

RECENT CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.
To Mr. J. K. HEYDON.
SIR,—About eighteen months since, I was dangerously attacked with a liver complaint, for which I consulted the two medical men of the district, but derived no benefit from either of them; in fact I was so bad, that one of them told me "he could see no hopes of my recovery," and gave me up. I was afterwards advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which I did, and after the continued use of them for seven weeks, (according to the directions accompanying the medicines,) I am now entirely cured; and for the benefit of those that may be similarly affected I have great pleasure in giving it publicity.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
WILLIAM RODGERS.
Ravensworth, Hunter's River, January 17, 1849.

CURE OF THIRTY-FIVE ULCERS.
Molong, September 21, 1848.
To Mr. J. K HEYDON,
SIR,—I owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Holloway, for my almost miraculous cure, after seven years of suffering, caused by exposure to wet and cold, and the undue use of mercurial medicines. When I first commenced to use the Pills and Ointment, I had thirty-five ulcers on my body, and a constant head-ache, and pains all over me My throat had got so affected that I was obliged at last to live entirely on gruel. Having spent upwards of two hundred pounds in medicines and medical advice to no purpose, except that of making me worse, I tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment, by means of which and the blessing of God, I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health: My feeling for others similarly circumstanced, as well as my gratitude to Mr. Holloway, compel me to send this communication.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JEREMIAH REED.
P.S.—I am at present in the employment of Messrs. Syers, Brothers, Meadows, near Wellington.

ANOTHER CASE OF LIVER COMPLAINT.
Campbelltown, April 11, 1848.
To Mr. J. K. HEYDON,
SIR,—I feel it a duty incumbent on me to let the public at large know the wonderful cure that has been performed on me by the effects of Holloway's Medicine. I have for the last six months been afflicted with the liver complaint, and was at last compelled to take to my bed in a very low state, so bad that I did not think I would ever rise in health again. After trying medical aid and finding no relief, I was advised by Mr. William Burall to try the medicine aforenamed, which I did, and after one or two doses of Holloway's Pills, and rubbing in the Ointment, I found great relief, and by strictly following the rules laid down by Mr. Holloway, and using his Pills and Ointment for six weeks, I find myself in the enjoyment of as good health as I ever possessed in my life. The truth of this statement is incontestible, as there is not one of my neighbours but could testify the same.
I remain, &c.,
ROBERT ELKINS, Blacksmith.

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London; and of
J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent, 78, King-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

SUB-AGENTS IN SYDNEY.
Mrs. Marshfield, Tobacconist, opposite Wright's Brewery, George-street.
Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street.
Mr. Cleary, boot and shoemaker, King-street East.
Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, 3, Campbell-street.
2316

G. CHISHOLM
CALLS the attention of parties EMIGRATING TO CALIFORNIA, to his immense stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Consisting of Colonial Tweed Coats, Trousers, and Vests, likewise English made goods, of every name and quality, and at a much lower price than usually sold
A large stock of white and coloured SHIRTS at a very low price. 3492

W. COLEMAN, 453, George-street has received by the Phœnician—
Drab moleskins and cords
White and coloured linings
Dimity, crape, canvas, ginghams
Ticks, Osnaburghs, stays, shirts
Umbrellas, gloves, and CALICOES. 2036

PARASOLS.
300 SILK and Satin PARASOLS
360 Cotton ditto
Opened this morning, at 423, George-street.
THOMAS J. M'CLELLAND, British and Foreign Warehouse.
August 28. 3397

GREAT BARGAINS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.
SELLING OFF FOR ONE MONTH.
THE undersigned, intending to take stock at the termination of the quarter ending 30th September, is desirous of reducing his present extensive stock previous to that period; he has therefore reduced the prices of some of the goods to cost, and others to LESS THAN THE COST PRICE, and respectfully solicits a call from *Shippers, Storekeepers, heads of Families, and others*, who wish to supply themselves or their children by taking advantage of the present reduction in the prices.
I. M. ILLIDGE, 369, George-street, Opposite the Market.
N.B.—The present stock consists of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, perhaps the most varied and extensive in the colony. 3438

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
HUNT'S Port Wine, single, double, and treble diamond, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Ditto bottled, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Madeira, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Ale, pale and strong
Martell's Brandy
West Indian Rum, in puncheons and hogsheads, 8 to 31 O.P.
Case Gin, Dutch proof
Hyson-skin tea, ex Angelina and West Indian
Pampanga Sugar, China ditto
Manila Coffee, black pepper
Colman's Blue, Kent and Sussex Hops
Parchment, 18 x 27, Millboards
Wrapping and Post Paper
Twine and Shoe Thread
Sheet Lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
Hoop Iron
Muntz's Metal and Sheathing Nails
Thrashing Machines and Drill Ploughs
German Window Glass
Linseed Oil, in tins and drums
Turpentine, in 5 gallon iron drums
Curled horsehair
Striped Shirts
Davis's Boots and Shoes
Woolpacks and three-bushel bags
Corks and Corkwood
Ash and Lancewood Shafts.
3539 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

FOR SALE, AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED—
Ale and porter, in draught, hogsheads, and kilderkins
Ditto ditto, in bottle
Martell's brandy
Jamaica and Demerara rum, from 12 to 30 O.P.
Port wine, in hogsheads and quarters
Sherry, ditto ditto
Port, sherry, and claret, in one dozen cases
Very superior Chateau Margeaux, in two dozen cases
Ditto Champagne, in baskets and cases (pints and quarts)
Wilkinson's sheep shears
Heavy woolbagging, &c., &c.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
3528

STEPHEN BUTTS,
LATE OF THE KENT BREWERY,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his business from Macquarie-street to No. 476, George-street, a few doors south of the Bank of New South Wales.
On sale—
Rum, brandy, and gin, in and out of bond
Wines, in wood and bottle
Bass's and Allsopp's ale
Taylor's, Whitbread's, Truman's, Barclay, Perkin's and Hoare's porter
&c., &c., &c.
August 29. 3489

CALIFORNIA!
CHAMPAGNE
Case Brandy
Cape Wine
Taylor's, Whitbread's, and Swinburne's London brown stout
Arrowroot
Mauritius sugar
Export Tobacco
Kyongee Segars
No. 2 Manila's
HENRY FISHER, City Depôt, 480, George-street.
August 30. 3534

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
To close consignments, at reduced prices,
DRAUGHT ALE, warranted sound.
ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.
August 25. 3268

ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
MARTELL'S and Hennessy's brandy, in or out of bond
Geneva, in cases and half-cases
Real Campbelltown whiskey, in quarter casks
Jamaica and Demerara rum, from 10 to 30 O.P.

Port and sherry wines, in bottle and wood
Champagne, Burgundy, claret, &c.
Marsala, just imported in quarter-casks

Bass's No. 3 ale
Byass's, Dunbar's, Marzetti's, bottled ale and porter

Hyson-skin tea in chests, halves, and catties
Souchong ditto ditto ditto
Congou ditto ditto ditto

Company's pieces, sun-dried Pampanga, Taal, and Zebu Sugars

Soda in 2 cwt. casks
An assortment of mustard, pickles, carraway seeds, whole pepper, &c.

A few kegs negrohead tobacco, of a very superior brand
Choice No. 3 and 4 cigars
SAMUEL D. GORDON, 3, Bridge-street, Corner of George-street.
2807

TO PUBLICANS AND EXPORTERS—
Best Rum — Lemon Syrup
Best Brandy — Mint Cordial
Best Gin — Cloves ditto
Sherry Wine — Noyeau ditto
Madeira ditto — Anniseed ditto
Port ditto — Cherry Brandy
Teneriffe ditto — Rich Rum Shrub
Carcavello ditto — Brandy Bitters
Ginger ditto — Gin ditto
On sale at the Stores of the Undersigned,
T. G. SAWKINS, Billiter House, 12, Bridge-street, Sydney.
2694

ALLSOPP'S ALE.—For Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned,—
Allsopp's No. 3 Ale, brewed in October, 1848
Allsopp's Bottled Ale, in 3 dozen casks
408 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.
10026 THACKER AND CO.

JUST LANDED,
NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, in kegs, on sale at
DIXON'S Tobacco Warehouse, 494, George-street.
3626

NEGROHEAD in kegs, ex Albion.
W. H. ALDIS.
August 28. 3448

FAMILY MOULD CANDLES,
MANUFACTURED expressly for family use, and packed in boxes of 25 lbs. each, to be had of the grocers generally, at 7d. per pound, or wholesale, of
W. B. ALLEN, Sussex-street.
P. S.—W. B. A. solicits a trial of these beautiful goods—he considers them the finest and cheapest Candles in the market. 1081

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has on hand 100 barrels of prime Mess Pork, not to be equalled in the colony.
3158 F. KOSTEN.

POTATOES.
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND CONSUMERS GENERALLY.
THE undersigned is instructed to offer for sale at a low rate, and in lots to suit the views of purchasers, the shipment of picked
BROWN'S RIVER POTATOES.
Now landing ex Maria, from Hobart Town.
GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer and Agent.
City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney, August 30. 3549

FOR SALE, the lease and fixtures of Verandah House, George-street Apply on the premises: or to CHARLES NEWTON, Auctioneer. 3546

THE undersigned relinquishing the business of Ship Chandler and Sailmaker, wishes to dispose of the same: the stock, being well assorted, will be sold; the premises in a good situation, and adapted for the business, will be let to the purchaser. There is an excellent dwelling-house, with every convenience for a family, enclosed yard, stable, stone store, and sail loft. For particulars apply to
GEORGE L. ROBINSON, Macquarie-place.
3360

TALLOW.
TALLOW of all descriptions bought by the undersigned, at the highest market price.
Payment—*Cash on delivery*
WM. B. ALLEN, Sussex-street.
2794

NOTICE.—The undersigned will keep his establishment open for two days longer, during which time he will dispose of the remaining portion of his Whips at (as may be supposed) an immense sacrifice.
N.B.—All parties having whips to repair are requested to take them away immediately.
3478 JOSEPH SCOTT.

TO THE COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS OF THE *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.*
THE Agents of this Journal in the Country Districts having been furnished with the accounts up to the quarter ending June 30th, the subscribers are respectfully requested to settle them forthwith.
Where the accounts are more than six months over due, the Agents are instructed to take legal proceedings unless immediate payment is made. 3652

MADAWASKA.
ALL accounts against this ship must be sent in, in duplicate, to the office of the undersigned, on or before 12 o'clock, on Friday, the 31st instant.
R. M. ROBEY,
3545 427, George-street.

NOTICE.—CAPTAIN ALDRICH, of the ship Chaseley, will not be responsible for any debts incurred by the crew of his vessel.
Sydney, August 29. 3466

NOTICE.—As Mr. J. W. Roach, of Hunter-street, purposes leaving Sydney, on or before the 6th of September, he begs all parties that have left specimens in his care to apply for them immediately. All persons having any claim on the above are requested to forward their accounts for liquidation; and those indebted to him will oblige him by settling theirs before the above date.
August 29. 3531

THE undersigned being on the eve of leaving Sydney for some time, hereby requests all parties having any claims against him to forward them to his residence in Sussex-street, for examination and immediate payment. And all persons indebted to him are requested to pay the respective amounts at the same place, to himself or to Mrs. White, by whom the business will be carried on as usual, and whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge.
Sydney, August 29.
RICHARD WHITE.
Witness—WILLIAM JONES. 3576

TO LET, a commodious Shop and Premises, the corner of Pitt and Market streets. Apply to F. KOSTEN, 262, Pitt-street. 3457

FIRST-RATE BUSINESS AND PREMISES TO BE LET.
THE undersigned being about to proceed to California by the brig William Hill, is desirous to let for a term of years to a respectable tenant the house and buildings now occupied by him, with the established and lucrative business attached.
The premises are roomy and commodious, with *every convenience* for the Butchering Business, which it is at present extensively employed in, and would be, from its *first-rate situation*, suitable for many other purposes where extensive premises are required—and a certain independence to a steady and industrious person. Application from 9 till 12 any day will be attended to, and every information given to inquiries.
RICHARD HILL,
3480 211, Pitt-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.

August 29.—Brothers, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Dockray, for Port Fairy. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Wootton, Messrs. John Murphy, W. Bird, T. M'Neil, W. Miles, and Patrick Birmingham.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Sydney, for London; Champion, for Liverpool; Scotia, for Calcutta; Phœnician, for Tahiti and Valparaiso; Courier, for Valparaiso; Kinnear, for Guam; John and Charlotte, for Melbourne; Despatch, for Batavia, via Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.

August 29.—Sydney, barque, 345 tons, Captain White, for London. Passengers—Captain Oldham and Mr Murray.

August 29.—Scotia, ship, 778 tons, Captain Strickland, for Calcutta. Passengers—Captain Dennison, Mr. M'Kellar, and nine grooms.

August 29.—Kinnear, barque, 368 tons, Captain Heard, for Guam, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 29.—Currency Lad, 21, Palmer, from Camdenhaven, with 81,000 shingles; Fama, 28, Johnson, from the Bellinger River, with 11,000 feet cedar; George, 33, Morgan, from the Richmond River, with 48 casks tallow, 226 hides; Vixen, 45, Dixon, from the Richmond River, with 67 casks tallow, 250 hides; Hawkesbury Lass, 14, Woodbury, from the Hawkesbury River, with 3700 feet timber, 27,000 shingles, 32 bushels wheat, 9 bushels maize, 6 hides; Currency Boy, 41, Brown, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Beppo, 24, Dones, from the Hunter, with 1100 bushels maize; Stranger, 27, Croad, from the Hunter, with 1100 bushels maize; Catherine, 26, Nicholson, from Newcastle, with 36 tons coals; Emma, 22, Smith, from Newcastle, with 26 tons coals; Young Billy, 18, Carbuss, from the Hawkesbury, with 500 bushels shells, 12,000 shingles; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 1 bale wool, 6 casks tallow, 118 hides, 60 bushels wheat, 5 kegs tobacco, 2 hogsheads pork, 161 sheep, 45 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 29.—Fancy, 34, Barter, for Twofold Bay and Pambula, with sundries; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; Peacock, 18, Hawley, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Young Billy, 18, Carbuss, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Currency Lad, 21, Palmer, for Port Stephens, with sundries; Orient, 32, Laurence, for Broulee, in ballast; Currency Boy, 41, Brown, for Newcastle, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

August 29.—Sydney, barque, 345 tons, Captain White, for London: 26 bales wool, Gilchrist and Alexander; 9 bales wool, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 14 bales, 109 casks tallow, Cooper, Brothers; 26 casks tallow, George Thorne and Co.; 64 casks tallow, M'Arthur, Little, and Co.; 74 casks tallow, Montefiore, Grahame, and Co.; 59 casks tallow, N. Blackett; 17 casks tallow, R. M'Donald; 16 casks tallow, R. M. Robey; 62 bales wool, 11 casks tallow, Young and Co.; 20 casks tallow, E. F. Jencken and Co.; 12 casks tallow, T. Buckland; 49 casks tallow, Ray and Glaister; 7 casks tallow, George Small; 60 casks tallow, 24 bales wool, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 10 casks sperm oil, J. Park; 6 tons hoofs, 22½ tons shank bones, G. Hill; 9 bales wool, T. Holt, jun.; 22 bales wool, J. and W. Macarthur; 15 bales wool, R. Campbell; 4 bales wool, R. Towns; 19 casks cocoanut oil, 12 casks sperm oil, Montefiore, Grahame, and Co.; 2 cases silver plate, 7 packages, W. S. Boyd; 55 bales wool, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 27 casks tallow, Isaac Levy; 3000 treenails, J. White; 1 box plate, Dr. Shanks; 58 bales leather, Castilla and Co.; 1 box preserves, R. Muriel. Total—551 casks tallow, 240 bales wool, 3000 treenails, 22 casks sperm and 19 casks cocoanut oil, 58 bales leather, 3 cases plate, 27½ tons hoofs and bones, 8 packages sundries.

August 29.—Scotia, ship, 778 tons, Captain Strickland, for Calcutta: 2 horses, Lyall, Scott and Co.; 1 horse, M. Birnstingl; 1 horse, John Mackay; 18 horses, A. M'Keller, 16 horses, Bank of Australasia, 22 horses, H. Hall; 26 horses, W. H. Chapman; 3 horses, T. Strickland; 127 trusses hay, J. Macnamara; 56 trusses hay, J. Fearnley.

John and Charlotte, schooner, 95 tons, Captain Sturgeon, for Melbourne and Port Albert: 10 chests tea, Lachlan M'Alister; 49 bags sugar, 2 bales woolpacks, Flower, Salting and Co.; 1 box, Gilchrist and Alexander; 24 bags sugar, 2 bales woolpacks, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 7 casks black oil, Jacob Marks; 28 bundles sheet iron, 1 bundle files, 38 boiler plates, R. Harnett; 15 hogsheads 50 quarter-casks 50 cases port wine, 2 quarter-casks olive oil, 10 ewt. corkwood, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 2 cases starch, 5 bags pearl barley, Buyers and Lochhead; 1 case, Sheppard and Alger; 6 hogsheads whiskey, 2 half-tierces tobacco, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 2 bales woolpacks, Thomas Holt, jun.; 26 chests tea, Moses Joseph; 121 bags coffee, 6 cases port wine, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 case 3 casks hardware, Henry Smith; 2 bales drapery, C. Newton and Brother; 1 bale drapery, D. Jones and Co.; 2 cases 1 jar 1 bag drugs, E. Youngman and Co.; 10 tons coals, Sheppard and Alger; 5 cases acetic acid, 3 casks canary seed, 3 casks and 2 cases drugs, B. S. Lloyd; 14 puncheons 2 hogsheads rum, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 10 bags maize, George Small; 133 logs cedar, 46 cases sundries, 30 bags pearl barley, 10 bags oatmeal, 3 casks oranges, D. A. Davis; 10 chests tea, Lamb and Parbury; 6 cases oranges, Lechigood and Bishop.

The brig Sarah sailed from Newcastle for Launceston with a cargo of coal on Tuesday last.

The master of the schooner Fama, David Dennis, was drowned at the Bellinger River, on the 22nd July, by the capsizing of a boat.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

August		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
30	THURSDAY	6 24	5 36	5 19	5 51

MOON, full, 3-23 A.M., September 3.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty minutes past three.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. NICHOLS presented a petition from Mr. John Robinson, of the Boundary Stone public-house, Surry Hills, stating that he had constructed a bowling-green adjacent to his house at considerable expense, for the amusement and health of its guests, but was apprehensive that the 39th clause of the Publicans' Bill as it at present stood would prevent him from making use of its green, although the game of bowls was not one which came properly within the term "gambling." He therefore prayed that an exception might be made as to this ground. Received.

GUNPOWDER KEEPING BILL.

The above Bill was read a second time, considered in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Wednesday next.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.

The above Bill having been recommitted, for the addition of a technical clause, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Wednesday next.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The further consideration in Committee of the Distillation Bill, and of the Spirits Duties Protection Bill, were postponed until to-day.

PUBLICANS' BILL.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of the above Bill, and the several schedules were amended and adopted. The Bill having been reported to the House the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated his intention of moving to-day for the confirmation of the report, and it was understood that on that occasion the Bill will, if necessary, be recommitted for the purpose of making such verbal alterations in it as may be deemed expedient.

HAWKERS' AND PEDLERS' BILL.

The further consideration in committee of the above Bill was postponed until to-day.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On the motion of the honorable COLONIAL TREASURER the House resolved into a Committee of Supply.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved that the sum of £3,336 14s. 2d. be voted for the salaries of the Mounted Police in the Middle District.

HEAD QUARTERS DIVISION.

	£	s.	d.
Sydney.			
Commandant, at 9s. 6d. per diem	173	7	6
Adjutant and Paymaster, at 6s. per diem	109	16	0
Serjeant-Major, at 3s. 6d. per diem	60	16	8
Two serjeants, at 2s. 4d. each, per diem	85	3	4
Five corporals, at 1s. 9d. each, per diem	159	13	9
Twelve troopers—six at 1s. 2d. and six at 1s. each, per diem	237	5	0
Five dismounted troopers—two at 11d., and three at 9d. each per diem	74	10	5
Two clerks, at 3s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. per diem	91	5	0
Veterinary Surgeon, at 1s. per diem	18	5	0
Longbottom.			
One dismounted trooper, at 11d. per diem	16	14	7
Parramatta.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem..	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 11d. per diem	16	14	7
Kurrajong.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
One trooper, at 1s. per diem	18	5	0
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem	13	13	9
Emu Plains.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem	13	13	9
Weatherboard.			
One corporal, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem..	21	5	10
Liverpool.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
One trooper, at 1s. per diem	18	5	0
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem	13	13	9
Campbelltown.			
One corporal, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem	13	13	9
Bargo River.			
One corporal, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem..	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem	13	13	9

FIRST DIVISION.

Bathurst.			
One subaltern, at 6s. per diem....	109	10	0
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
Four troopers, at 1s. 2d. each, per diem	85	3	4
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem	13	13	9
Hartley.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem	13	13	9
Carcoar and Cowra Rocks.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
Three troopers—two at 1s. 2d. each, and one at 1s per diem	60	16	8
Two dismounted troopers, at 9d. each, per diem	27	7	6
Mudgee.			
One corporal, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem	13	13	9
Diamond Swamp.			
Two troopers, at 1s. each, per diem	36	10	0
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem	13	13	9

SECOND DIVISION.

Goulburn.			
Subaltern, at 6s. per diem	109	10	0
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
Four troopers—one at 1s. 2d., and three at 1s. per diem....	76	9	10
One dismounted trooper, at 11d. per diem	16	14	7
Braidwood.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem...	13	13	9
Yass.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem...	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem....	13	13	9
Bungendore.			
One corporal, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem...	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem....	13	13	9
Berrima.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem....	13	13	9
Marulan.			
Two troopers, at 1s. 2d., and at 1s. per diem....	39	16	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem....	13	13	9
Narrandera.			
One corporal, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem....	13	13	9
Gunning.			
Two troopers, at 1s. 2d. each, per diem	42	11	8
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem....	13	13	9

THIRD DIVISION.

Murrurundi.			
Subaltern, at 6s. per diem	109	10	0
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
Three troopers—two at 1s. 2d. each, and one at 1s. per diem....	60	16	8
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem....	13	13	9
Maitland.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem..	42	11	8
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem.. ..	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem....	13	13	9
Muswellbrook.			
One corporal, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem..	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem....	13	13	9
Castilla.			
One serjeant, at 2s. 4d. per diem	42	11	8
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 9d. per diem....	13	13	9
Jerry's Plains.			
One corporal, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9
One trooper, at 1s. 2d. per diem	21	5	10
One dismounted trooper, at 11d. per diem....	16	14	7
	3336	14	2

The AUDITOR-GENERAL seconded the motion.

Mr. WENTWORTH rose to oppose the motion with some regret, perhaps, for the abolition of the services of a corps which might have deserved well, but for whose services he believed the colony no longer to have any requirement. He believed that the country generally had long been coming to the conclusion at which he had arrived—namely, that the police force were no longer necessary; nay, that they ought to have been done way with long ago. The Mounted Police was organised many years ago, under circumstances which the advocates of the force then admitted to be peculiar. It consisted at first of thirteen troopers and two officers, and its services were required for occasional duties on the roads; but he scarcely needed to tell the House that the force had since been rapidly increased until it reached its present amount in expense, although he believed that the actual number of men employed might be greater than at any former period. On its first inception, the charge on the colony for this force was £400; and although the expenditure rapidly increased, it was not till 1838, when it ceased to be an English paid force, and became a colonially paid one, that its expenses were so enormously augmented. Nor even up to 1840, when convictism ceased,—which was the foundation of the force,—did the cost reach the amount it had since attained. At that period the charge of this force had been thrown altogether on the Colonial Treasury, and since that time, though the occasion for it had diminished, the expense had continually increased. He (Mr. Wentworth) believed that the period when the reduction that was now proposed ought to have taken place occurred at that time, and he did find that he was supported in this opinion by the honorable member, the Colonial Secretary, whose opposition he expected to meet to-night. He found in the Report of a Select Committee of the late Council, of which the honorable the Colonial Secretary was Chairman, and which was signed by his name, that this reduction was recommended. It might appear somewhat strange that the late Police Committee, of whom he (Mr. Wentworth) was a member, did not recommend this reduction. But the Report of that Committee was not written by the Chairman, as he, or as other members of it would have desired. The constitution of that Committee prevented the expression of sentiments with regard to this force which he at least was prepared to express. The consequence was that the only reduction in the force which the Council had been able to make was that of some thirty or forty horses; and this being seen to be the only reduction that could be made smaller than the Council could not refuse it. It was extraordinary how long was that force had been so long upheld, and the more so when the anxious desire of the Council to make reductions in its first session was considered. This showed the amount of influence which had been exerted for the maintenance of this corps, and no doubt they would see on the present occasion, that that powerful influence was at work still. He did not believe that any reform in the details of the management of this corps would satisfy the public. He believed that it was thought to be out of doors an unnecessary force; for his own part, he considered it in the present state of the colony as utterly useless, and that it ought to have been abolished long ago, when, in fact, the cause ceased which first called it into existence. He did hope that the Honorable Colonial Secretary, who, he believed, would support this vote, would furnish the house with full and satisfactory returns of the services which had been derived from it. Of the violence repressed, the outrages suppressed, the murderers the burglars, who had of late been captured by them. Some such information it might be in the power of the honorable Colonial Secretary to lay before the House, but he (Mr. Wentworth) did not happen to recollect any effort of this corps for the service of the colony since the capture of a gang of marauders, of whom Wilson was the leader, and who had molested the peace of the colony for years before. He did not wish to detract from the merit of that effort, but he believed had the capture not been effected by the mounted police, it must very shortly have been effected by the border police, with the co-operation of the squatters in the neighbourhood. But it was not the gallantry of this corps, its bravery, its discipline, its activity, against which he wished to make any complaint. Let all these qualities be ever so high, they were not sufficient to warrant the payment of so enormous a force, which the circumstances of the country did not require to be maintained at all. He did not think that the list of services which could be produced, would give the House any very satisfactory idea either of the efficiency or the necessity of the corps. There might be instances of captures of runaways from gangs, and men escaped from gaol, and in such instances activity and intelligence might have been displayed without any justification of the enormous expenses the Council were now asked to perpetuate in the colony. Had he his own will in this matter, he would get rid of it altogether, but he found that the tone of the House was unfavourable to such a proposition. He should therefore be content to take a reduction as an instalment, and he should move an amendment to that effect. He would remark, that one of the main objections which existed to the perpetuation of this corps was, that it wanted one of the essential elements of a police force, namely—subjection to the control of the local magistracy. In this respect the mounted police could not be looked on as a police corps at all—as at present not even a common trooper would receive the order of a magistrate It had been matter of notoriety for many years back, that the mounted police force did exactly as they liked. That insubordination in the force, the returns laid upon the table, compiled from information derived from the commanding officer himself distinctly proved. It appeared that if this force amounted to 100 men, which was what it was estimated at, no less than 50 per cent. of cases of insubordination had prevailed. He found Major Nicholson stating in his return that the punishment for drunkenness and other breaches of military discipline amounted to four a month. This would give forty-eight cases within the year, being very nearly 50 per cent. on the whole complement of men. He must confess that he was not a believer in the extraordinary efficiency of this body, nor was he to be deluded into the idea that its existence was necessary for the preservation of the peace of the colony; and he thought this was the conclusion very generally and very justly arrived at out of doors. The force was split up into minute divisions, the number of three having been fixed upon and adhered to by the Commandant with extraordinary pertinacity. Two troopers it was said ought to be on patrol, and one must stay to take care of the bedding and so forth. This was apparently in Major Nicholson's mind, at least the *beau* ideal of the distribution of the corps. He expected that night to be met with the old argument which had been so repeatedly urged before in favour of this corps, that great mischief might have been done if it had not existed. That the very knowledge of the existence of such a corps had restrained outrage and repressed crime. He did not care a breath for such an argument, because he found the same argument adduced when it was proposed to reduce the ordinary police. Well, what followed? the ordinary police was reduced and crime diminished. While the whole population of the colony had been increasing in numerical amount as well as in instances of more striking atrocity, crime had diminished. But he did not look at these statistics of crime for all the information he wanted. He could not believe that the germs of crimes of the horrible description which were represented to exist in the colony had ever been planted. He did not believe this country to be rife with incipient robberies and murders. Were this the case, they would long ago have had better proof of it; they would, they must have had some signs affording unmistakeable symptoms that the reduction of the police was to be immediately followed by violence and rapine. It was true the expense of this corps had of late years been very materially reduced; but still they were very large, £12,000 for the colony, £10,800 for the middle district alone. Now, looking at this immense expenditure, the small amount of good, and the present critical financial position of the colony, the Council would not be warranted in assenting to this vote. It had been proved that crime was decreasing, therefore the less necessity of such a force—instituted only at a period when the amount of crime in the colony was excessive. He believed therefore, that if the House did their duty they would abolish this force altogether, but as it seemed the wish of some honorable members to retain a portion of it at least for the present, he would move a resolution to the following effect: That the sum proposed by the Colonial Treasurer be reduced by two-thirds, and that in the reduction the salaries of the commandant and his clerk in Sydney, should be included; that the entire force be abolished at the close of the year 1850; and that the Government be requested to design some efficient and less expensive plan of police in its stead. This resolution would leave the force with 36 men, sufficient he imagined to satisfy the scruples of those who imagined violence must ensue from any diminution in the police expenses of the colony. If this force were distributed in the three great districts of the colony—it would be amply sufficient for the suppression of any outrage—for the mere suppression of crime he considered the ordinary police ought to be sufficient. The gallant officer opposite (Colonel Snodgrass) was the gentleman who called the force into existence, and perhaps he might afford the House some valuable information as to the circumstances of its origin, and the nature of its duties. The resolution which he proposed would in effect reduce the vote from £3300 to £1100.

Colonel SNODGRASS entered into some details as to the original formation of the force and its original duties. He defended the conduct of the force in the times when the extraordinary disposition to outrage existed in the colony that it was dangerous for any man to travel without arms.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY rose and said, it was his intention to support the original motion of his honorable friend the Colonial Treasurer, and he would beg to offer some remarks to explain why he felt bound as far as lay in his power to offer his opposition to the resolution of the honorable and learned member for Sydney. In offering this opposition, it was with but little hopes of success. He had perceived indications within the last few days, which assured him that the Council were determined not to support this vote, but still, believing as he most sincerely did, that the abolition of this vote would be most injurious to the country, would be fraught with danger to the preservation of the peace and order of the community, he must throw off from him the responsibility which a vote so much to be dreaded as he thought this was might inflict upon the community. During a long course of official life he had had opportunities of plumbing the services and the conduct of this force. He had also seen the necessity for its existence, and although the latter part of the honorable and learned member's resolution proposed that the Government should find some substitute for this force, he did not believe the materials could be found—that a corps so orderly and so efficient could not be raised. No doubt the moral state of the population had undergone material change, but still in the population, from the constant additions being made to it from other countries, a large amount of people, once at least disposed to crime, might be found. He wished to cast no reflection on any class of the community, but he did not think the time had arrived when they might altogether dispense with a disciplined police force of this nature. The instructions for the constitution of this force were, that they should be picked men, that none but men of excellent character should be admitted into the force; and he believed the deportment of the corps had fully justified the judicious selection that had been made. Instances of insubordination and of irregularity might occur—they had been alluded to by the honorable and learned member for Sydney—and what wonder that they should occur, when it was found necessary to distribute this small force all over the country in small detachments. He, however, had travelled in the interior of this colony, and on the occasion of any visit that he had made to any station of this corps, he had always found men and accoutrements in perfect order—in an order that was highly creditable to any corps. But he must altogether repudiate the argument of the hon. and learned member for Sydney, when he stated that because four cases of drunkenness or other breaches of military discipline had taken place in one month—that it necessarily followed that there had been forty-eight men guilty of insubordination or drunkenness. If the cases of the police, which the honorable and learned member advocated, were numbered up in the same way, he believed that instead of 50 per cent. of cases of insubordination, they would amount to 3 or 400 per cent. The punishments alluded to were for very small offences, and might be expected in respect to the same individual over and over again. Therefore, this charge brought against the force by the honorable and learned member did not in reality affect the argument which he was prepared to maintain—that the conduct and character of this force was superior to that of any other body of police in the colony. When he (the Colonial Secretary) had at first anything to do with regard to the disposition of this force, he assented to the opinion expressed by the honorable and learned member, that it should be distributed in large bodies, and the force was for a long time stationed in three divisions, one at Jerry's Plains, one at Bathurst, one at Goulburn, the three great districts, sharing alike in this protection. But complaints were made that the stations were too remote—that it often happened that robberies occurred, but that all trace of the robbers was gone before information could be conveyed to the mounted police. The present system ultimately took place—to spread them over the country, at stations not more than twenty-five miles apart, and it was also thought advisable that at each station three men should be fixed, two troopers, and one assistant, who could remain in charge, and fit himself for the situation of a trooper himself, if a vacancy should chance to occur. Some years ago very numerous outrages were perpetrated on the Port Phillip road, not only by the blacks, but by convicts who had absconded from their assigned service and had betaken themselves to a lawless life in the bush. In consequence of the loss of life and property that took place, and the complaints that were made, the Government established three mounted police stations—one at the Broken River, one at the Hume River, and one at Albury. Since those stations were so fixed there had been no mail robberies in that part of the country at all. He would admit the cost was an expensive one; but he did not believe it would be found more so than any mounted police force which might be raised in the colony. The pay of the men was low; and as for the clothing, though it happened to be showy, from its military appearance, it was actually cheaper than that of the ordinary police. The great expense, no doubt, was for forage; but that, in a climate like this, could not be avoided. He must say, that his honorable and learned friend appeared to him to very much underrate the preventive services of this corps, nor did he think the preventive services of that corps would ever be justly estimated until the corps was reduced and its efficiency destroyed. That day might be approaching, it appeared to him that it was, but he called on the Council to consider that they must take the responsibility of this change. He took the existence of this force to be the only guarantee they possessed of the continuance of that immunity from robberies on the great thoroughfares of the colony, which at present existed.

Mr. WENTWORTH: No one ever sees a mounted policeman on the great thoroughfares.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: The system of a patrol was one on which two opinions existed. It had been urged, and he must agree on the opinion that the keeping the men in barracks, from which they could be sent on immediate pursuit, was the preferable plan. He believed that it was the almost certainty of subsequent punishment which existed that crime to a great extent was prevented in the colony. Another advantage which this force possessed over the ordinary police of the colony was that they possessed confidence in a far greater degree. They received information leading to the detection of crime from persons who would not give it to ordinary constables for fear that they might be themselves betrayed. It had been also said that there was no great cordiality between this force and the local magistracy. This might be the case—but it had been found when the mounted police had been subjected to the control of the local magistrates, too much of their time had been employed by the magistrates in appointing them to perform duties they had no right to do. The Report of the Police Committee which sat in 1847 said, that the serving of summonses, or escort duty, was not the way in which mounted policemen ought to be employed; but while these men were under the control of the local magistracy, a large share of their time was so employed. The hon. gentleman then defended, at some length, his own consistency in regard to the report of the Select Committee alluded to by the hon. and learned member for Sydney, and of which Committee he was the chairman. If the hon. and learned member were allowed to say that the opinions of the Committee of 1847 were not his own individual opinions, surely he, the Colonial Secretary, might say that the opinions in the report to which his name was affixed, and which referred to this subject, were not his. He would far sooner see the corps done away with altogether than see its efficiency diminished by reducing it to two-thirds of its present strength. He believed that individuals in this force had performed acts of gallantry which had never been excelled; and he should deplore to see the high character, which this corps had by their acts justly earned, taken from them by a reduction which would deprive them of the power of being efficient. The hon. and learned member had spoken of the decrease of crime. Let him not lay that flattering unction to his soul: the statistics lately laid upon the table of the House showed that crime was rather on the increase. The large draughts of convicts which were received from the neighbouring colonies had tended no doubt to bring about this result; but seeing that result, he had felt bound before proceeding to this vote to divest himself as a member of the Government of any of the responsibility which he believed must attend on those who would abolish this force.

Mr. BOWMAN supported the original motion, and defended the corps from the charges of inefficiency and disorder which had been made against them.

Mr. NICHOLS and Mr. FOSTER, in speeches of considerable length, opposed the vote.

The COMMANDER OF THE FORCES supported the vote, and declared his opinion, that the men who had been selected for this service were of a character which showed that the instructions of the Secretary of State—that [illegible] were in the [illegible] could not be complied to [illegible] the men who had been selected for this service, would be any obstacle to their soon re-entering Her Majesty's service.

Mr. LOWE opposed the vote, and thought that no military gentleman in the House should take umbrage at the opposition to it, because the ground of that opposition was, that there was really nothing for the force to do. It was keeping a small standing army in the country for the purpose of resisting some imaginary enemy, and not only was a standing army to be kept up, but it was to be kept up under a system which must involve great laxity of discipline. These small detachments which had been spoken of so eloquently and impressively as necessary to keep up a line of communication, no one would complain of if it was known where the point of communication was to be fixed. But it appeared they were to be kept up for the purpose of affording information to the rest of the standing army in the interior arrayed against an imaginary army of desperate convicts which did not exist, in order that that "dread thunderbolt of war"—Major Nicholson, the Commandant of the force—might be launced at any moment from his quarters in Sydney upon the visionary enemy.

Mr. SUTTOR bore testimony to the general good conduct of the mounted police, but believed that at present there was very little need for their services. He had rather that the proposed reduction had been limited to one-half, but still he thought that a force of one-third would be sufficient. Cattle stealing would be easier suppressed by the men under the order of the local magistrates. And as to any outbreak there would be no difficulty in raising a force to put such a thing down if it ever occurred.

Mr. MOOR objected to the corps, principally because it was not under the orders of the magistrates. He should therefore vote for the motion, and when the Port Phillip Estimates came on, he should be quite prepared to move that that branch of the force be reduced entirely, as an evidence of the idea which he had of their usefulness.

Mr. LAMB thought it would have been better if the reduction had been limited to one-half, until arrangements could be perfected for organizing a new force altogether.

Mr. DONALDSON would vote in favour of the reduction—first, because the finances of the colony would not allow them to keep up a force of this description; and, secondly, because the time had, in his opinion, arrived for establishing an uniform system of police thoughout the colony. He should therefore vote for the reduction of the force to one half. The honorable member spoke very highly, however, of the force; and alluded to the gallant capture of the bushranger Wilson, and his companions.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had listened in vain to hear what was purposed as a substitute for the Mounted Police by those honorable members who sought to abolish that corps. The force had been formed for five and twenty years, and had during that term been mainly instrumental in the preservation throughout the colony of life and property, and they could not even now be displaced unless at a great risk. The honorable and learned gentleman then proceeded to refer to various instances in which the mounted police had served the cause of justice, by the apprehension of notorious bushrangers, and the breaking up of dangerous gangs of robbers. He hoped he should prove a false prophet, but he very much feared that if this force was disbanded the roads would become as unsafe as ever. The present time was very inopportune for these reductions, owing to the presence of so many of the class of expirees before alluded to. It was much less objectionable formerly to place the mounted police under the control of the magistracy, for there were then police magistrates throughout the country who all pulled together, but at present there were a greater number of benches and there was often so much difference in views and opinions among the magistrates that they would order the constables in all directions; probably upon civil duty, so that the thieves would have an opportunity of carrying on their crimes, while those who should check them were engaged in less important duties.

Mr. ALLEN did not think it safe to reduce the mounted police to the extent proposed by the hon. and learned member for Sydney, but should propose to take off one-third only from the force.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR should support the amendment of the hon. and learned member for Sydney. He thought that the security of life and property would be better maintained by carrying out the principle of the proposed reduction than by maintaining the force in its present shape. At the time that this corps was first organised there were occasional assemblages of armed convicts in various parts of the country which made actual war upon the civil and military authorities. At present they were too military and too showy a corps to be of real efficiency. They refused altogether to act without the orders of their own officers, and their noisy mode of operation with clattering sabres and showy uniform was not the mode of operation calculated to effect good police service. In those parts of the country where there were no mounted police, or where they were scattered at long intervals, there was less crime that where they were thickly stationed. As to a substitute for the force he doubted not that the House would be ready at a proper time to vote a sufficient sum for the establishment of a civil police, which would for the purpose of the colony be a far more efficient body.

Mr. WENTWORTH replied, contending that no case had been made out for the maintenance of this force, and referring to the service return for a month of the party stationed at Liverpool to show that they were of no real service. He thought it would be better if this corps was wholly abolished, and their horses scattered among the different Benches, so as to mount some of the constables. In order that something tangible might be arrived at in determining upon this question he would withdraw his original amendment, and move that a sum of £1112 4s. 9d. be devoted to meet the expenses of the Mounted Police, with an understanding that the appointment of the commandant, and the Sydney establishment should be discontinued at the end of the present year, and that the whole of the force should be disbanded at the end of the year 1850.

The COLONIAL TREASURER explained that there were several men less in Sydney than appeared upon the Estimate.

Colonel SNODGRASS thought it would be prudent to keep up the force until the end of 1850, or till the establishment of a force which might meet more general approbation. He did not think that less than a full cavalry troop would be sufficient for the protection of the colony, and such a troop consisted of about sixty men, with three officers, and five serjeants. This, however, would be a considerable reduction, but there must still be a commandant, or officer's head quarters.

The Committee divided upon the motion, with the following result:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Wentworth	Commander of Forces
Lowe	Attorney-General
Cooper	Colonial Secretary
Martin	Auditor-General
Donaldson	Mr. Berry
Oakes	Allen
Dr. Dickson	Icely
Mr. Moor	Lamb
Dangar	Hamilton
Suttor	Bowman
Foster	Colonel Snodgrass
W. Macarthur	Colonial Treasurer
J. Macarthur	(teller)
Nichols (teller	
Ayes 14	
Noes 12	
Majority for the reduction 2	

The COLONIAL TREASURER having moved the Estimate for the Mounted Police at Port Philip,

Mr. MOOR stated his intention to vote against this force altogether, as being wholly unnecessary to the district.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY believed the step a dangerous one, but it was entirely for the consideration of the Port Phillip members.

The Committee divided upon the motion with the following result:—

Ayes	10
Noes	15
Majority against the vote	5

A sum of £36 was then voted for stationery and postage.

NATIVE POLICE.

The following Estimates were passed without opposition:—

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Sydney.			
Commandant	123	0	0
Sergeant	40	0	0
Two corporals and twelve troopers, at 3d. each per diem..	63	17	6
ALLOWANCES.			
Allowance in l

The Court further ordered that none of the expenses attending this reference should fall upon the lunatic's estate.

IN THE MATTER OF EDWARD KITSON, A LUNATIC.

Mr. DOWLING, on behalf of one George Copas, presented a petition praying that the Master's Report, approving of him as a fit and proper person as committee, &c, be confirmed.

Mr. BROADHURST, as an amendment to the report, moved that the Civil Crown Prosecutor's costs incurred herein on behalf of the Attorney General be also taxed and allowed him, relying upon a case of the Attorney-General v. Ashburnham, 1 Simon and Stewart, 394, as establishing the fact, that the Attorney-General in this case was entitled to costs.

Mr. DOWLING said he was instructed by his client not absolutely to oppose this application, but merely to leave the matter in the hands of the Court, with the observation that the Crown never gets costs, and in lunacy business has never had them allowed in this colony.

Their HONORS said, they entertained some doubt as to the right of the Attorney-General to get costs, and would look into the matter.

The Court then adjourned.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Murdoch, a single meeting was held, at which the following claims were proved:—A. Fairfax, £50 6s. 10d.; Meiklejohn and Speir, £9 3s. 9d.; J. Campbell, £3 3s.; O. Bloxsome and G. C. Turner, £24; and R. Perry, £8 18s. 7d. The meeting allowed the insolvent to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel, and directed the Official Assignee to realize the assets and wind up the estate without delay.

In the estate of George Johnstone Clarke a first meeting was held, but no debts were proved.

WEDNESDAY.

In the estate of William Knight a special meeting was held, at which the following claims were proved:—W. Cankett, £12 3s. 2d.; W. Perry, £27 9s. 9d.; Campbell and Co., £21 11s. 8d.; G. Thornton, £20 10s.; T. Hall, £20; J. H. Nixon, £5 9s.; and J. Gray, £41 0s. 8d. The meeting stands adjourned until Friday, for the purpose of considering a claim against the estate preferred by Mr. W. Wyatt.

NEW INSOLVENT.

Philip Lynch, of Clarence-street, Sydney, stonemason:—Debts, £35 14s. 10d. Assets—personal property, £8; outstanding debts, £12 6s. 6d. Balance deficiency, £15 8s. 4d.—Mr. George King, Official Assignee.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

☞ The Chief Commissioner will hold the meetings to-day, and until further notice, in the Jury Court.

In the estate of Robert Cassels, a special meeting, at half-past 10.

In the estate of Michael Lenehan, a first meeting, at 11.

In the estates of William Bradshaw, Michael Brenan, and Jean Benaud, certificate meetings, at noon.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of William Knight, an adjourned special meeting, at 10.

In the estate of Andrew Korn, a single meeting, at half-past 10.

In the estate of George Johnstone Clarke, a second meeting, at 11.

In the estate of John Forrester, a single meeting, at noon.

REMARKS ON ARID ISLAND, ONE OF THE NEW ZEALAND GROUP.

BY G. HARRISON, ESQ.*

THIS island is situated four miles from the northern extremity of the Great Barrier Island, and about two miles from the nearest shore. Captain Richards, of the surveying steamer Acheron, stated, that in passing this island he had noticed mineral stains similar to those at the copper mine of the Barrier. The weather, during my trip to this place, prevented me going there in a whale-boat. Sir George Grey placed the Government brig Victoria at my disposal, to visit it with Mr. Rodda; unfortunately it came on to blow fearfully from the south-west, we therefore had to bear up to Nagle Harbour, Great Barrier, and lay there four days—five being the limit given by Sir George for the brig to be absent. We finally reached Arid Island, and could only remain two hours. We landed in a small bay. Such a scene for a geologist! Two miles from the Barrier, yet having its trees, shrubs, &c., having nothing in common. I am no geologist. I must use the plainest English. Conglomerates of all sizes, shapes, and colours—some apparently fossilised woods. Here a mass as if it had been pea-soup day below; a blow up takes place, and the said soup is sent suddenly to the surface, and then left to cool. Other masses are as if musket balls and grape shot had been rained down into soft greenish mud, and then all suddenly turned into stone. The whole extent of the bay was under two hundred yards, yet never did I see such a motley sort of stones, so queer a place. There is a sweet little cove further on, with a running stream of water, and some ten to fifteen acres of soil capable of cultivation. Extent of island from two and a half to three miles, by one and a quarter. I send some few specimens to give an idea of its geology; it would appear to be of far more recent formation than the Barrier, though so near. Some of the cliffs are as white as chalk, and there is a red looking basaltic rock wearing away and falling into the sea in large squares, the exact colour of cinnabar. I had not time to examine it. Not a trace of copper. The green alluded to being the natural colour of the rock.

Roseny, July 6.

* As before, published without special authority, and on the responsibility of A. A.: a description of the specimens will follow.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hollow-ware, Horse-shoes, Eight-day Time-pieces, Pictures, Looking-glasses.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—On the Premises, Castlereagh-street, between Market and Park streets, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. STUBBS.—At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, Fat Wethers and Ewes.

MR. MORT.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, 16 Bales Scoured Wool; at his Rooms, at half-past 12 o'clock, Australian Gas-light Shares; at 1 o'clock, Dark grey Carriage-horse, and an English-built Britzka.

MR. T. HURLEY.—On the Premises of Mr. William Marshall, Brass-founder, Sussex-street, opposite the Market Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Brass-founders' Tools, Patterns, Blacksmith's Bellows, Foot-lathe, and Sundries.

POLICE OFFICE.—The sitting magistrates at this Court yesterday were Alderman Egan and Mr. Miles. Mr. Fanning absented himself. The justices summoned for this day (Thursday) are Alderman Fisher and Mr. Gilchrist.

SPECIAL LICENSING MEETING.—Circulars have been addressed to the justices convening a special meeting, for the consideration of numerous applications for transfers, and for new licenses, to be held at the Police Office on Tuesday next.

COMMITTAL.—Between the hours of two and three yesterday morning, a man named Caleb Sipple was given into the custody of constable William Rose, by Mr. Longford, of Sussex-street, publican, for stealing money. It appears that James Robinson, a lodger at Longford's, went to bed the previous night, leaving the sum of £1 12s. 9d. on a table in his chamber; that the prisoner found his way into the chamber, and walked off therewith; that he was seen by a person in the water-closet in the act of hiding something in the yard; that this circumstance excited suspicion, and led to an examination of the spot, when was discovered the sum of £1 8s. 9d.; inquiry was instituted, Robinson missed his money, Sipple was given into custody, and yesterday he was committed to take his trial for the larceny.

BATHURST.—The Justices in Petty Sessions assembled have appointed Michael Quinn, deputy bailiff of the Court of Petty Sessions, for the recovery of small debts.

METEOROLOGY.

(*Compiled expressly for the* Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 21st TO 27th AUGUST, 1849.

DATE.	BAROMETER. 9 A.M.	BAROMETER. 2½ P.M.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MAXIM.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MINIM.	RAIN FALLEN.	WIND.
Tuesday, 21	30·173	30·160	30·174	55	55	54	55	57	53	57	46	0·01	S.S.E., S., S.S.W., S.S.E., S.E.
Wednesday, 22	30·195	30·092	30·050	58	59	56	48	57	54	57	44	....	N.E., N.N.E., N. by E.
Thursday, 23	29·922	29·734	29·700	53	62	61	52	63	60	63	51	0·01	N.N.E., N., N.N.W.
Friday, 24	29·722	29·704	29·634	61	69	58	67	68	65	58	52	....	W.N.W., N.W. by W., W.
Saturday, 25	29·954	30·002	30·044	63	58	57	48	57	54	57	44	....	S.W., S.S.W., S., S. by E.
Sunday, 26	30·202	30·164	30·158	64	58	58	48	58	55	58	44	....	S.W., S.S.E., S.E., N.E.
Monday, 27	30·222	30·164	30·155	68	60	59	50	60	58	60	45	....	W. by S., N.E., N.N.E.

MOON'S AGE. 3 4 5 6 7 C 3 1 A.M. 9

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 21.—Moderate south-easterly wind early part; passing showers till about eight o'clock; after that sky rapidly cleared, and remained free from clouds rest of day. Light wind from east of south, and fell to a calm during the evening.

Wednesday, 22.—Morning, light airs, hazy—a heavy dew on the ground; clear fine weather middle and latter parts; fresh, rising to strong breezes—veered from north-east to north by east; night, moderate wind, clear fore part—latter, cloudy.

Thursday, 23.—Morning, gentle airs from north by east, very mild; a passing shower in large drops at 7·40 A.M., subsequently clear and pleasant till between 3 and 4 o'clock, when some heavy nimbus swept across from north-west, with some violent rain to westward of us, but only slight spittings here. Fresh northerly wind P.M. Lightning early night in north and north-west—partial clouds.

Friday, 24.—Morning calm, and perfectly cloudless sky; toward noon sky became darkly clouded in the west, wind freshened from north-west, and encreased to pretty strong gales; a few passing drops of rain P.M. Night, moderate, wind from west and south-west, and clear sky; lightning in several quarters.

Saturday, 25.—Morning, moderate breezes from south-west; air chilly and damp; some slight rain before daybreak; middle part, sky became quite clear, wind shifted to south and by east; fresh for a while P.M., and then sank to light airs.

Sunday, 26.—Fore part, light south-west wind, clear atmosphere; middle part light airs and calms; P.M., freshened from south-east and veered north-east by north; no clouds.

Monday, 27.—Morning, light westerly airs, and fell to a calm for a while before noon; some foggy stratus early part, then bright delightful weather all day; cirrus clouds. Afternoon, breezes sprang up from north-east, and blew pretty fresh toward evening; cirrus in long hazy lines from north to south.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.—A woman named Morris was given into the custody of constable Bridgen, about two o'clock yesterday morning, by a person who gave his name George Smith, on a charge of having, while in company with Smith, at Riley's eating-house, King-street, stole four £1 notes and some silver from his trousers pocket. The prisoner denied the charge, but 8s. 6d. in silver was in her hand when given into custody. She was put into the dock yesterday morning, but as Smith did not appear to prosecute his charge against her, she was discharged with a caution from the Bench against appearing there again under similar circumstances.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at Sullivan's, the New Inn, Sussex-street, on view of the body of Thomas Young, an infant of about three weeks old. On Saturday last he took ill, Mr. Surgeon Phillips was sent for, who attended until death, which took place on Monday. Mr. Phillips made a *post mortem* examination of the body, when he found the liver and the right lung congested and inflamed, and the brain considerably congested; the latter was the cause of death; there were no appearances of cholera. Verdict, died by the visitation of God.

THE RANDOLPH CONVICTS.—We were surprised to learn yesterday, on application at the police office, that no official information as to the convicts ex Randolph who have been sent to this district had been received by the police authorities here, nor was it known to them, except from the newspapers, that any such men had reached the district. So far as we have been able to ascertain, twenty-one of these men came up by the steamer on Friday, and seventeen on Saturday, having been engaged, we were told, by the following parties: Mr. J. Eales, Captain Dumaresq, Mr. D. M'Intyre, Captain Russell (of the M'Intyre River,) Mr. Allan Macpherson, and Mr. Hale, of Wambo.—*Maitland Mercury.*

THE CROPS.—The crops look well. The country from here (Scone) to beyond the Namoi is covered with the carrot—an excellent substitute for grass; and there is no lack of grass or water. A good lambing is expected, and plenty of grass to rear the lambs.——We have had very fine showery weather here (Muswellbrook) for the last six weeks, in fact for the last three months more or less, with very little frost; the general appearance of vegetation is beautiful.——Throughout all parts of the district (Patrick's Plains), the wheat crops are showing a promising appearance, owing to the late rains.—*Correspondents of Maitland Mercury.*

ROBBERIES.—Some time on Tuesday afternoon Charles Holbrook, a seaman belonging to the ship Promise, lying at the Flour Company's Wharf, discovered that his chest had been broken open, and several articles of wearing apparel, his property, stolen therefrom. On Tuesday evening two pair of trousers were stolen from the residence of a person named Clayton, in Bathurst-street. He has suspicion of the theft having been committed by a person who was about the premises, and of whom he has given a description to the police.

WATCH STEALING.—Yesterday se'nnight, a man named Joseph Levy went, in company with another person apparently a seaman, to the shop of Mr. Hale, of King-street, watchmaker, and showed him a watch, and inquired its value, adding that he was about selling it to the young man who was with him for the sum of 35s., but if Mr. Hale would give him £2 for it he should have it. As Levy replied to Mr. Hale's questions respecting the ownership of the watch, and as to his place of abode, in an off-handed and apparently frank manner, Mr. Hale agreed to purchase it, and gave his check for £2. Next morning he heard from Charles Jones, an engineer employed on board the steamer Eagle, that his watch had been on the previous evening stolen from on board that vessel, and that the watch he had purchased of Levy was the stolen article. He accordingly stopped payment of the check, and gave it and the watch into the care of Sergeant Clarke, of the police, with a description of the man. In consequence of the information thus received, Clarke was on the look-out for Levy until Tuesday afternoon, when he fell in with and apprehended him. Yesterday Levy was brought up on the charge, when the foregoing facts came out in evidence; he was remanded to gaol for seven days, the Eagle being now absent from Port Jackson on her trip to Moreton Bay. There is another charge against Levy of stealing a coat, the property of a tailor named Piper, residing in Pitt-street.

COOMA.—A site has been fixed upon for a village at Cooma, in the district of Maneroo. A copy of the approved plan may be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, or at the Police Office, Cooma.

DRAYTON.—A site has been fixed upon for a township at Drayton, Darling Downs; a copy of the approved plan may be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, or at the Police Office, Drayton.

We are requested to call the attention of the public to Mr. Moore's sale of Household Furniture, which will take place this morning in Castlereagh-street. The whole of the articles are from first-rate cabinet makers, and of very superior quality—see advertisement.—*Communicated.*

We are requested by Mr. Stubbs to remind butchers, &c., of his sale, this day, at the Cattle Market, at eleven o'clock, of 765 fat wethers and ewes.—*Communicated.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

MAITLAND RACES.

TUESDAY. — FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Maitland Town Plate of £50, with a sweepstakes of 4 sovereigns each added, for all horses; weight for age; heats, two miles.

Mr. Roberts's ch. h. Glaucus, 3 years (Cutts)	1	1
Reeves's blk. g. Sultan, 4 years	2	2
Harris's b. h. Plover, aged	3	3

Second Race.—The Maiden Plate of £30, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each added, for all horses that never won an advertised prize of more than £10; weight for age; heats one and a half mile.

Mr. J. Brackenreg, jun's, b.m. Mountain Maid, 4 years, (Holmes)	1	1
G. Warden's b.m. Coquette, 4 years	2	2
J. Taafe's b. h. Jorrocks, alias Charles O'Malley, 3 years	5	3
S. Thompson's ch. g. Eclipse, 3 years	3	4
Yeoman's b. g. Windfall, 5 years	4	dr.

Third Race.—The Ladies' Purse of £20, with a sweepstakes of £2 each added, for all two-year-olds—colts carrying 7st. 7lbs., fillies 7st. 4lbs.; heats one mile.

Mr. A. Hook's gr. c. Young Dr. Jenner, (Combo)	1	1
J. Eales's ch. f. Queen of Hearts	5	2
Forbes's ns. b. f. Bee	4	3
Turner's bk. f. Black Swan	2	4
Coberoft's gr. f. Lucy Long	3	5

Fourth Race.—The Hack Race of £10, with a sweepstakes of 1 sovereign each added, for all hacks, carrying 9st; heats one mile; post entrance, £1; the winner to be sold by public auction immediately after the race—all surplus over £15 to go to the race fund.

Mr. Reeves's Rainbow (Taafe)	1	1
Yeoman's New Chum	2	2
Meharty's Flying Fox	7	3
Hook's Donald	3	0
Berry's Wait-a-while	4	0

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SUGAR CULTIVATION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Deeming it to be the imperative duty of every colonist (however humble or mediocre his abilities) to assist and promote to the utmost of his power the prosperity of that country which, by a variety of circumstances he has been led to adopt, and considering the present depressed state of the mania for California gold, in consequence of recent intelligence from that quarter, a very favourable opportunity of doing so, by drawing the attention of the public to the rich and inexhaustible mine of gold which could be created in the Moreton Bay district, by the introduction of the sugar-cane cultivation; you will oblige by inserting in your valuable and widely circulated journal, the following brief observations. Since the period that I first drew the attention of the public, by my letter which appeared in your journal of the 21st June, to the manifold and important benefits which would flow into this country, from the introduction of the sugar-cane cultivation, as a staple article of commerce, I have noticed with great satisfaction, the appearance in your journal of several talented letters, advocating the necessity and practicability of growing sugar for our own consumption, by gentlemen practically conversant with the nature, mode of production, and manufacture of the sugar-cane, and well qualified to throw light upon it. I am pleased to find that my sentiments generally have been borne out and concurred in by your correspondents' letters; and although we may differ in matters of detail, we are perfectly agreed upon the fundamental point, namely, the practicability of growing the sugar-cane in the Moreton Bay district at a more remunerating and cheaper rate by English labour than is done by the negroes in the British West Indies. I rejoice exceedingly to observe that the number of advocates for the production of home grown sugar are increasing very rapidly, and I flatter myself with the fond hope, gentlemen, that you will not be found wanting among the number. Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to see a leading article appear on the subject. The public are now beginning to enquire concerning the feasibility of the project for establishing sugar plantations in the northern districts of this country, which is a sure index of an interest beginning to spring up in the public mind on this very important topic. But notwithstanding the amount of information which has been lately afforded to the public through the medium of your journal, on the nature of the sugar-cane, its mode of production and manufacture, I am sorry to find that a singular degree of ignorance still seems to prevail in regard to it. The most ridiculous notions are entertained respecting its nature, the mode of its production and manufacture, by individuals, who on other matters are both shrewd and intelligent. As an instance in proof, a gentleman asked me if sugar could not be obtained from the canes by boiling them as they came from the field, without their being subjected to the process of pressing! Others actually believe the sugar is obtained in its granulated form (as it is seen in our grocers' shops), inside of the cane when ripe. As none of your correspondents have afforded to the public a short sketch of the mode of cultivating and manufacturing the sugar-cane, and with a view to eradicate those erroneous ideas regarding the nature of an article which at no very distant period is destined to command a large share of public attention, I beg to submit the following remarks on the nature of the sugar-cane, its mode of cultivation and manufacture. The canes from which sugar is produced are remarkable for their knotty stalks; on each joint or knot there are two eyes, from which leaves are produced. The number of joints varies in different specimens, some having as many as eighty-five, others not above half that number. The canes vary exceedingly in their growth, depending greatly upon the nature of the soil; in new and moist land they frequently attain the height of twenty feet. The canes are from one to three inches in diameter* and are propagated from cuttings varying in length from nine to twelve inches, cut from the top of the cane when the canes are ripe and being cut to make sugar. The cuttings are planted in single or double rows, a foot apart from each other, in drills two and a half feet wide, and three feet apart, affording room for the plough. In wet weather the plants are put in the ground nearly horizontally, but in dry weather at about an angle of forty-five degrees. Three inches of the plant are generally left uncovered. The eyes of the plant are never put downward, but left exposed on each side of the joint, so that a cane is produced from each eye of the plant. The following work is given to the canes from the time of planting until they are cut, namely:—Three weedings and mouldings and two thrashings or strippings. The canes receive the first mouldings when about five weeks old. The second moulding when three months old, and the third moulding when five months old. The first thrashing when seven months old. The second thrashing when nine months old. The thrashing of canes materially assists their growth, for when the dry leaves are allowed to remain, the canes get stunted in their growth and the saccharine matter becomes deteriorated in quality. The canes are cut twelve or fourteen months from the time of planting; when the canes are ripe they are cut close to the ground, and being divided into convenient lengths are tied up in bundles and conveyed to the mill. The canes being pressed between three heavy cylinders, have all their juice expressed; this is collected in a large copper or clarifier, and is immediately placed under process of heat, to prevent its becoming acid; a certain quantity of lime is then added to promote the separation of the grosser matters contained in the juice; and these being as far as possible removed at a heat just sufficient to cause the impurities to collect on the surface, the liquor is then received into the coppers, generally six in number, increasing in size from ninety to six hundred gallons, and then subjected to a very rapid boiling. The teach or small copper is placed immediately above the furnace, the flue of which passes under the other coppers; the teach is gradually supplied with clarified liquor from the other coppers until it is full of syrup of such a consistency that it will granulate on cooling. A dipper then discharges the teach without slackening the heat under the coppers, and the same process is renewed. Dipping the liquor from the teach is termed a strike. Three strikes are equal to a hogshead of sugar. When the sugar is sufficiently cooled in large wooden trays, which is generally twelve hours after being struck from the teach, it is put into hogsheads wherein it is shipped. The casks have their bottoms pierced with holes through which the molasses drain. The molasses is that portion of saccharine matter which will not crystalize, and is taken together with all the skimmings from the coppers, and being fermented is distilled to make rum. This short sketch of sugar cultivation, I trust, will be found interesting, and be the means of inducing those gentlemen who have property in the district of Moreton Bay, to set apart a portion of land for the propagation of plants, in order that every facility may be given to the establishing of a sugar plantation to test the profitableness and practicability of such an undertaking. There can be but one opinion in regard to the desirableness of sugar cultivation in this country, when the advantages which would result from its introduction are taken into consideration; even if we were in a position to grow a sufficient quantity for our own consumption, a large sum of money would be retained in the country. I believe the quantity of sugar consumed in this country is upwards of twelve thousand tons, which at £16 per ton amounts to the sum of £192,000, and if we estimate forty-five gallons of rum at three shillings per gallon to each ton of sugar, an additional sum of £81,000, making a total amount of money that would be retained in the country of £273,000. Surely if this large sum of money could be saved to the colony by the introduction of sugar cultivation, the subject is well worthy of serious consideration. I feel confident that the district of Moreton Bay is destined at no very distant period to become a sugar growing country, and in that case will be fairly entitled to be deemed the garden of the colony; for I can assure those who have never seen the sugar-cane growing to any extent, that a sugar plantation, consisting of two or three hundred acres of land in full bloom, is a most magnificent sight. Thriving villages and townships would be erected in the immediate neighbourhood of the plantations, with an industrious and virtuous population. The newly arrived immigrant would not experience that dread of going into the interior which he now invariably feels, I hope the public, and especially those gentlemen who are more immediately connected with the prosperity of the northern district, will no longer remain indifferent on a matter so highly calculated to promote its prosperity. The sum required is a mere bagatelle compared to what is required in the West Indies. Mr. Bowden has estimated the sum at three thousand pounds, and in the West Indies it would require four times that sum. I have known estates in Demarara to be sold for eighty thousand pounds. I have just seen the series of letters by Mr. Bowden, and hail them with delight, as being calculated to engage the attention of the public to a project which has not received that support which it so highly merits, and hoping that this letter may also do something towards promoting the introduction of sugar cultivation,

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A WEST INDIAN PLANTER.

Paterson, August, 1849.

* I have seen canes that have yielded fifteen annual crops without replanting, and without any manure being applied to the land. The soil in this country is very similar to that in Demerara, and I have no doubt would grow canes a long time without requiring manure.

RANDOM THOUGHTS

On reading "Direct Remission Advocated, being a consideration of the connection between Waste Lands of Colonies and Emigration."

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I concede that T. has generally handled his subject with cleverness; but question certain data in his theory of civilization. If the word is to be interpreted according to the popular notion—if civilization be nothing more than is evolved in the characteristic of (so called) "civilized nations," in contradistinction to the "state of nature" in which the aborigines of newly discovered countries are generally found,—then his assumption that "by the arts of life warfare is restrained, and human life preserved and prolonged," is purely hypothetical, and on him devolves the difficult onus of substantiating it in the face of experience, observation, and history.

Were not the natives of certain countries, prior to the introduction of Europeanism among them, more healthy, more prolific, and longevous, and less involved in warfare than they now are? How will he answer this question in relation to either North or South America?

If civilization schooled men in the unerring laws of nature, the issues whereof, through obedience, might crown life with veritable enjoyment,—if it expounded the physical and organic laws, pointing out in every instance the forbidden fruit, and forewarning men of the inevitable consequences of erratic indulgence,—if it restored them to primitive simplicity in modes of life, levelling all unnatural distinctions, and preferring the virtuous and wise only,—then it might justly be said to restrain the ravages of war, and to prolong and enhance the value of life with incalculable advantages.

But civilization is misunderstood by the very masses that profess its enjoyment. Their reputed refinement is of an artificial character, often engendering physical and mental imbecility, and through battle-fields or the ordinary bills of mortality, adding multitudes of names annually to the scroll of death.

But all this is no more T.'s fault than it is my own, and presuming his remarks to have been made in allusion to the civilization that *should be*, rather than to the civilization that *is*, I pass on to consider his startling supposition that a nation's "increase in population and wealth" may "reduce the working classes to a state of the greatest poverty and destitution." National mismanagement may result in such reduction, but national increase in population and wealth, under the auspices of a wise Government, NEVER!

I seriously consider that the operatives of a kingdom, or commonwealth, are quite as likely to be supplied with the ordinary means of life as its inoperatives are. In case of non-supply they would cease to operate, and what were the consequence? Starvation, or revolution, or (adds Mr. T.) EMIGRATION!

Of the alternatives, *certes* the latter is to be preferred. *Sans doute* it were better for Englishmen,—rather than perish through *surplus population* and *surplus wealth* at home, to emigrate to the antipodes of both in Sydney.

T. truly states that there is "an abundance of waste lands in the colonies;" but wherefore add, "particularly in Australia?"

Is he aware of the vastitude of our British American provinces? Does he know that the provincial government of New Brunswick is prepared for the absolute sale to emigrants of the best soils under heaven, at ten pounds sterling per one hundred acres, terms of payment by instalments so easy that any healthy industrious person can easily meet them?

That Australia affords ample room is true; that it possesses facilities of soil and climate is true; that its rural population are exempt from various expenses that are incident to their callings and grades at home, is true. But the fact of the impolicy of crowding our streets with immigrants without capital, *is true also!*

We suspect that it would be just as well for hundreds of thousands of acres to remain a *terra incognita*, until we are put in possession of the means to explore them, open roads to them, and protect them.

To speculate is one thing. To operate is another. We would fain *people the waste*—but NOT WASTE THE PEOPLE!

Give us a connexion by steam with India and with England, and let railroads become our medium of transit through the colony, and the internal resources of Australia will be developed in rapid progression. New farms will appear as oases in the desert, and their cottages multiply into settlements, villages, towns, and cities. Even our now sterile sands shall be converted into spheres of utility and beauty.

Yes, there is ample room! an almost interminable theatre for immigrants to make their *debût* in the drama of Australian life. But where are the wardrobe and paraphernalia? And what sort of "benefit" can an audience of wild dogs, kangaroos, and emues, yield in behalf of the actors?

There is much of romance in the idea of a stranger pitching his isolated tent in the bosom of the wilderness—more in the thrilling possibility of a tragical catastrophe; but what of the insuperable obstacles?

He might appear in the Adamic costume of an apron of fig leaves—take courage from the history of the Manna of the ancient Hebrews—war as they did with the various *sites, thites,* and *rites,* of the country—and make periodical journeys to Sydney in a balloon! Why not? Exactly so! "Ay, there's the rub!"

W. A. C. C.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—It appears surprising, that whilst the estimates for the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek were under consideration in the Legislative Council, no notice was taken of the vast increase in the number of the insane in the colony during the last twenty-five years. Surely attention ought to have been drawn to this fact. Dr. Douglass, in his lectures on "Mental Alienation," before the School of Arts, made a statement, which I suppose he had good ground for. In the statistical returns of lunatics in different countries as compared with the population which he quoted, he gave the following scale:—"Norway, 1 in 551; Scotland, 1 in 573; New York, 1 in 721; England, 1 in 783; Wales, 1 in 911; Ireland, 1 in 670; France, 1 in 1000; in New South Wales, 1 in 475. If this is correct it is truly appalling. The Doctor stated that upwards of five and twenty years ago, the peculiarities of this climate, evinced by its excessive dryness, and the great and rapid variation of temperature, induced a tendency to nervous diseases, which the habits of the people, if not corrected and controlled, would cause to merge into insanity. He said this opinion, entertained by the colonial medical practitioners of that date, has been fully borne out at the present day, and certainly the statistical return given would seem to warrant the conclusion. Would it not be well if the Government instituted some enquiry on this head? It seems to me it ought to take the matter into its serious consideration. The lecturer in touching on some probable means of averting the evil, seemed to lay great stress on infantile education, and related the following interesting anecdote:—"A little girl, eight years of age, manifested the resolution to destroy her step mother. When taken to M. Esquirol, this eminent physician put a series of questions to her, to which she replied, artlessly, with the simplicity and calmness of childhood; she declared she bore no hatred to the wife of her father, that she was most grateful for her kindness, but, that whenever she saw her she wished to kill her, the mere sight of that woman was enough to excite in her the horrible idea. Monsieur Esquirol, after a skilful cross-questioning, with tact which is beyond imitation, managed to get from her the obscure and almost forgotten origin of this fearful monomania. He learned that some expressions of anger and hatred, most probably accompanied with violent gesticulations, had been used six years before, by the relations of her father, against the person whom he was going to take for his second wife. The child was then only two years of age, and this violent scene took place in her presence. An impression was produced—a nervous excitement corresponding with that impression was induced each time that her mother-in-law came in her sight. An abnormal vicious association was established between the affective impression experienced at the age of two years, and the sensorial impression determined every day by the presence of her step mother. Hence the reproduction of the initiative innervation for which the child was taken to M. Esquirol—without malice, irreproachable in conscience, pure in thought, and well, she was moved by a blind automatonism—she obeyed an impression or impulse at once obscure and powerful, of which murder was like to have been the result. What a subject for serious meditation, touching the pathogony of that form of nervous surexcitation? What a case for grave reflection on the impressionability of man, during his most tender infancy!

I am, yours,

VIATOR.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Is our Australia about to become a second *Botdia*, a proverb among nations? What single building or institution do we possess connected with art or science worthy of an enlightened people? Or are there none who care about them?

Mr. Strange has now an exhibition at the old barrack mess-room, a very interesting and curious collection of New Zealand birds, shells, fossils, insects, ferns, and other rare plants, with various crustacea. I have heard with astonishment, however, that he is obliged, in order to find a purchaser or purchasers for them, to send them to England; and that they will be packed up next week. Does the Museum Committee mean to let them go, and not even try to procure them for the colony?

AN AMATEUR.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As several vessels are now leaving for California, it may be well to draw the attention of Commanders to the difficulty if not the utter impossibility of procuring ballast at San Francisco, to enable them to discharge their cargoes and leave the port.

It appears the crew of the William Hill had to go *nine* miles beyond the City to procure a small quantity. The Inez had a large quantity of bricks which she could not discharge for want of ballast.

Captains of vessels going entirely laden with cargo which they are bound to discharge, therefore find themselves in a pretty dilemma when they reach the golden shore.

Yours,

X.

August 30, 1849.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Since I took the liberty of forwarding for insertion in your paper a comment upon Mr. Lamb's statements in Council respecting this place, I have learnt from the inspection of the Custom House records, that within the last two years, no fewer than 258 vessels, measuring upwards of 31,000 tons, have entered inwards here. To this I may add, that no accident of the most trifling kind has occurred to any vessel during that period.

Your publication of this will oblige still further,

Yours' obediently,

Portland, August 16. H. F.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(*From Mackay's Western World.*)

BEFORE concluding this chapter, a brief inquiry into the expenses of the American government, with a view to contrasting them with those of the government of this country, may be neither uninteresting nor uninstructive. For the four years ending June 30, 1846, the average annual expenditure of the United States, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, was twenty-two millions of dollars, *or* £4,950,000, say £5,000,000 sterling. For the same period, our average annual expenditure, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, was £22,000,000 sterling. The American people, being now about twenty millions, their expenditure for army, navy, ordnance, pensions, civil contingencies, and foreign intercourse, in short, for everything but the debt, amounts to about 5s. sterling per head. We, being about thirty millions of people, have to pay 14s. 8d. sterling per head, to defray the expenses of the State, exclusive of the debt; that is to say, for the *mere expenses of government*, we pay absolutely between four and five times as much as the Americans; and, individually, nearly three times as much. When the debt of both countries is thrown into the scale, this difference is, of course, greatly increased; inasmuch as we pay yearly, as interest upon our debt, more than the whole principal of the debt of America, even after the war, amounts to.

But it may be urged that this comparison is not fair, inasmuch as in the case of America, no account is taken of the expense of the State governments. It is quite true that the yearly expenditure for the support of the general government is not the sum-total which the Americans have to pay as the expenses of government. It is but proper, therefore, that in comparing the expenditure of the two countries, the expense of the State government in America should be superadded to that of the general government.

There being no less than thirty different States, with thirty local political systems to support: that is to say, thirty executives, thirty legislatures, thirty judiciary systems, and thirty different groups of miscellaneous *et ceteras*, connected with thirty different governments to provide for, one might naturally suppose that the aggregate expense of all this would greatly exceed that incurred to support the general government. But the expense of all the State governments taken together does not exceed five millions and a half of dollars, which is but a trifle over a million and a quarter sterling. This added to the £5,000,000 for the support of the general government, gives £6,125,000 as the aggregate cost of government, both general and local in America. This makes the cost per head of government in America, exclusive of the debt, 6s. 3d. sterling, to contrast with 14s. 8d., the cost per head of the government of England, exclusive of her debt. The Mexican war has materially enhanced the American debt, but even with this addition, it does not exceed £20,000,000. The annual interest upon this will be, even at the rate paid by America, little more than £1,000,000. (The State debts are not included, because the sums borrowed have been invested in works, which are already in some cases wholly, and in others partly, paying, and will soon in all cases wholly pay the interest upon them.) So that, taking into view the taxation imposed for the payment of the interest of the debt, the tax per head will not exceed 7s. 6d. sterling. More than this may be raised for some years to come to pay off the principal of the debt, but it is not necessary to take any extra efforts of this kind into the calculation. If we add, in the case of England, the taxation necessary for the payment of the annual interest upon the debt to that raised for the ordinary expenses of government, it gives us no less than £1 14s. as the proportion paid per head. That is to say, taking everything into account, on both sides, we pay more than four and a half times per head as much as the Americans pay in the way of taxation.

But some may urge that we have not only an imperial government, but also from thirty to forty colonial governments to sustain. But if, in addition to the general government we have the government of thirty or forty colonies to support, let it be remembered that the Americans have also their general government, with thirty local, certainly not colonial, governments to sustain. They may differ in name from our colonies, but they occupy an analogous position to that occupied by the colonies, so far as this question is concerned. The Englishman pays for his imperial and his colonial governments, the American for his imperial and state governments. Englishmen pay four millions sterling for the government of from thirty to forty colonies, Americans pay about a million and a quarter sterling for the local government of thirty States. The colonies contain an aggregate population of five millions—the States, one of twenty millions. But the four millions paid by the imperial government is only half what it takes to support the government of the colonies, the other half being defrayed by the colonists themselves. It thus takes eight millions sterling to govern five millions of colonists, and as England pays one-half of this sum, she may be said to pay four millions sterling for governing two millions and a half of colonists. She thus pays at the rate of £1 12s. for the government of each colonist—more than double what it costs her to govern a subject at home; for we have already seen that 14s. 8d. was the cost per head of government to Englishmen, exclusive of the interest on the debt, and, indeed, the four millions expended upon the colonies. Whilst the cost of governing an English colonist is £1 12s. that of governing an American citizen in his own State is, on an average, 1s. 3d. per head per annum. Thus the cost to the American citizen of administering

FITZ ROY IRON MINE, MITTAGONG.

TO RETURN CARRIERS TO BERRIMA, &c.

DRAYS required to cart Builders' Materials to the Fitz Roy Iron Mine. Apply at the office of the Com, any daily from 1 to 2 o'clock.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN KORFF,
Secretary.
660, George-street North. 3311

WANTED immediately, ten or twelve horse drays, to convey goods to Bathurst; also, five or six Bullock Teams. Enquire of E. FOULKES, at Mr. Titterton's, George-street. 3321

WANTED, 100 tons Billet Wood. Apply to ANDREW SUMMERRELL, Darling Harbour.
August 29. 3467

WANTED to RENT, a rich Agricultural and Dairy Farm. Address D.D., *Herald* Office. 3201

CATHOLIC SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

WANTED, a Master and Mistress for the above school. Application by letter, stating qualifications, and references as to character, may be addressed to the Rev. Dean M'ENROE, St. Mary's, Sydney. 3524

THE OLD ESTABLISHED SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 319, CASTLEREAGH-STREET NORTH.

PROVIDES Families in Town and Country with efficient and respectable Servants in every department, MALE AND FEMALE; *single or married*; affords SERVANTS the *most eligible* opportunities to obtain Situations commensurate to their abilities and character, renders them advice, assistance, and protection, and furnishes small Loans for stated periods at moderate interest.

J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

☞ A number of Male and Female House Servants, Farm Servants, and others, disengaged.

All applications to be pre paid. 3538

CHEAP LABOUR.

SETTLERS and employers of labour generally, (who study their own interest) should not allow the present opportunity to pass without securing a sufficient quantity of men, as the undersigned is now prepared to supply them with any number, (and of every description,) at a much lower rate than they will be able to obtain them for at the approaching season.

H. F. BRIMMER.
Servants' Registry Office, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.
☞ Office open from 9 till 5. 3540

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, by the undersigned, a respectable and well educated youth, as an Apprentice.

JOHN ROW,
Chemist, &c., 93, King street.
August 18. 3279

WANTED, a Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. PHILLIPS, Kent House, between nine and eleven in the morning. 3518

WANTED, a middle-aged woman as good plain Cook. Good references required. Apply at No. 2, Upper Fort street, nearly opposite the Fleet staff, from nine till four. 3514

A YOUNG LADY, recently arrived from England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess, in a family of respectability, in or near Sydney. References to persons in the colony. Address E. P., *Herald* Office. 3450

A RESPECTABLE Married Female wishes to procure a situation as Housekeeper. Good references can be given if required. Address to G. B., *Herald* Office. 3517

WANTED, by a Lady of respectability, a situation either as Daily or Resident Governess; she has had considerable experience in tuition, and will undertake to impart instruction in the English, French, and Italian languages, with music, &c. The most satisfactory testimonials, and other particulars known, by addressing to the care of Mrs. Hobson, Hunter-street. 3571

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE Advertiser, a good accountant, of many years' experience in the commercial and pastoral interests of the colony, and possessing a large business connexion, will be happy of an engagement. Testimonials of the highest character, and security can be given. Address A. B. C., *Herald* Office. 3527

£20 REWARD.

WHEREAS the house of the undersigned was burglariously entered on the night of Sunday last. This is to give notice that the above reward will be paid on the apprehension and conviction of the robbers. The following articles were stolen:—

Rosewood lady's dressing case, mounted with brass, containing
A gold brooch set with several amethysts, and a pearl centre.
A gold brooch set with an oval topaz stone
A long gold pin with a large rose diamond head
Gentleman's dressing case, imitation rosewood, mounted with brass, containing shaving apparatus &c.
Lady's gold watch, gold face, makers' names Litherland, Davies, and Co, Liverpool, No. 17564, a small gold chain attached, with a seal key, initials H. W.
Lady's gold chain, cable links, long
Gentleman's gold watch, large, thick, white face, maker's name Barraud, written on the face, No. 7018.
Gold curb chain
1 large cornelian seal
1 small seal with crest, and R. J. W. initials
Silver pen handle with gold pen
1 ring set with pearls
3361 R. J. WANT.

THE undersigned having, on the night of the 17th, lost a ship's Jolly-boat from his shed, offers a reward of Ten Shillings to any person restoring the same.

GEORGE GREEN.
3381 North Shore.

PERMANENT BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A SINGLE Gentleman, or Lady, can be furnished with the above in a central situation and private family, where there are no children.

For cards of address apply to B., at the Office of this paper.
Sydney, August 30. 3537

TO LET.

THE NORMAL INSTITUTION, ELIZABETH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE RACE COURSE.

THE above premises to be let on a repairing lease for seven years. Specifications of repairs required to be done, may be seen, and particulars obtained, by applying at the office of

BENJAMIN AND MOSES,
3473 367, Castlereagh-street.

TO CABMEN.

TO LET, a Store, with two floors, 67 feet long and 20 feet high, in George-street South, opposite the Benevolent Asylum. Apply to
3519 R. HANCOCK.

TO LET.

PARTIES *not* going to California can purchase a good bargain from a person who *is*, being a first-rate Public House, doing an excellent business, situate in the heart of the city, and rent very moderate. Incoming will not exceed, including a night license, £100. Apply to

ROBERT ORAM,
Land and Commission Agent,
3383 Corner of King and Elizabeth streets.

TO LET, a Shop and good Dwelling House, just undergoing extensive repairs. The premises form the corner of Kent and Windmill streets, and were for many years occupied as the Napoleon Inn. To any person wishing to establish a good retail business in connexion with the shipping interest, the situation offers great advantages. Apply on the spot, or at the *Herald* Office. 3051

TO LET, the upper part of a house, containing four rooms, two on the first, and two on the second floors, also, kitchen and cellar, situated in a pleasant part of the city, near the Domain. For further particulars apply to C. M., at the *Herald* Office. 3074

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, that commodious House and Premises immediately opposite the Old Burial Ground, George-street, now in the occupation of Mr. J. S. Beech. Apply to Mr. FREDERICK OATLEY, or to the Mr. J. S. BEECH, upon the premises. 3521

TO LET, with immediate possession, that desirable residence, "Forest Lodge," at the Glebe, consisting of eight rooms, stable, coach-house, large garden, paddock, and every convenience. Apply to Mr. GEORGE BENNETT, 115, Elizabeth-street; or to
MR. E. SALAMON,
2808 George-street.

TO LET, for a term that may be agreed upon, a good and convenient Farm of eighty acres, situated on both sides of the Liverpool Road, one mile and a-half mile from Liverpool; bounded by George's River and Cabramatta Creek: there are fifty acres under a promising crop of oats, which may be taken at a valuation. Application to be made to the proprietor, on the premises.
3513 THOMAS ECILES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE undersigned is selling off his stock of assorted colonial Boots and Shoes, by auction, on FRIDAY, at twelve o'clock precisely, without reserve.

Also, his household furniture.

EDWARD FARRELL,
Market-street.
August 29. 3529

HOLLOW-WARE.

TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, At 11 o'clock precisely,

Two hogsheads hollow-ware — saucepans, kettles, oval pots.
Terms at sale. 3510

RODWAY'S PATENT HORSESHOES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, At 11 o'clock precisely,

100 Sets superior crown Horse Shoes, first quality.
Terms at sale. 3509

SUPERIOR EIGHT-DAY TIME-PIECE.

TO JEWELLERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, At eleven o'clock precisely,

50 SUPERIOR TIME-PIECES, eight-day, brass works, superior finished, the best ever imported.
Terms at sale. 3428

PICTURES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, AUGUST 30, At 11 o'clock,

1 case framed engravings
1 case looking glasses
Terms at sale. 3577

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND WHEAT, MORE OR LESS DAMAGED.

MR. J. G. COHEN will sell by public auction, at the Sydney Flour Wharf, ON FRIDAY NEXT, AUGUST 31, At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

200 Sacks (more or less) Van Diemen's Land Wheat, more or less damaged.
Terms—Cash. 3573

HORSES, GUNS, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street, ON SATURDAY, At 11 o'clock,

A chestnut Gelding, by Doncaster. A promising Filly, by Phœnix, out of a St. John mare. Two stock Horses; and several others.

Also,—

A two-barrelled rifle gun, by Krause; and a double-barrelled fowling piece, quite new. 3570

TO BRASS FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

THOMAS HURLEY will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. William Marshall, Brassfounder, Sussex-street, opposite the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, AUGUST 30, At 11 o'clock,

A complete set of brassfounder's tools, of every description; a large quantity of the most modern patterns; one pair of blacksmith's bellows, 36-inch wide; a very superior foot lathe, complete; and a variety of useful articles in the above line.

To be sold without any reserve.
Terms—cash. 3533

HOUSES AND LAND.

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED TO NEXT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2,

When the whole will be sold to the highest bidder, affording a capital opportunity for buying Houses.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, At the Mart, King-street, ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 2, At 12 o'clock precisely,

LOT 1.

Two houses situated on the Riley Estate, at the corner of Campbell and Denham streets, adjoining Mr. Sweeney's, and near the Bristol Inn. They consist of one brick house with three rooms; and one stone, with two rooms and a large plot of building ground fronting Campbell-street. They are now producing 10s. per week. The ground rent paid up, and the title perfectly unincumbered, and they are to be sold a perfect sacrifice.

Terms—Half cash, and the residue six months, without interest.

Also,—

LOT 2.

A neat four-roomed Cottage and cellar, near Lyons-terrace, having 50 feet frontage to Goulburn-street, by 100 feet to Edward-street.

LOT 3.

A House on the South Head Road, near the corner of Crown-street. Particulars to be had at the Mart.

LOT 4.

House with four rooms, South Head Road, nearly finished. A nice property.

LOT 5.

Allotment of Land at Chippendale, Wellington-street, near Tooth's Brewery. Without reserve.

LOT 6.

An Allotment of Building Land in Dowling-street, 24 by 130—to go to the highest bidder.

☞ They will all be sold bargains. 3375

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS, SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND, AND THE "CUTTING-UP" BUTCHERS, &c.

☞ 760 HEAD of FAT WETHERS and EWES, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

MR. STUBBS

Will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, At 11 o'clock precisely,

760 Head of fat Wethers and Ewes, in good condition, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash. 3475

TO BE SOLD ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 31 At 12 o'clock precisely,

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, At 12 o'clock precisely,

The cutter MATILDA, register 16, and carries 20 tons, well found in sails, masts, and stores, of every description. She is in good order, and ready for sea, as she now lies at Cunningham's wharf.

☞ She has been in the Hunter River and Broulee trade.

All intending purchasers may apply to Messrs. Yeoman and Little, Solicitors, No. 126, King-street, who will guarantee the title. 3208

ARMSTRONG'S WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, At 12 o'clock,

THREE Drays, Horses, and Harness
One Gig, Harness, and Horse
One Town Cob
Four Saddle Horses

The above is the property of a person about to proceed to California.

AFTER WHICH,
Several good Horses, &c. 3562

THE STOCK IN TRADE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF MR. J. W. ROACH, OF HUNTER-STREET.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON HAS received instructions from MR. J. W. ROACH, to sell by auction, on the Premises, HUNTER-STREET, ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 2, At 11 o'clock,

THE WHOLE OF HIS WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF BIRDS, QUADRUPEDS, AND CURIOSITIES, Consisting of—

Cases of birds
Groups ditto, mounted
Skeletons ditto, ditto
Animals, mounted
Two large aviaries, containing a great variety of parrots, pigeons, paroquets, budgery ghas, &c.
Skins of birds, assorted
Stuffed ditto
Some rare specimens of Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand birds, &c.
About 150 gross animals' and fishes' eyes, assorted
A number of skulls of the natives of the various islands—these will be found well worthy the attention of phrenologists
A lot of clubs and war instruments
Shop fixtures, glass cases, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. 3486

MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 2.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction on the Premises of Mr. J. W. Roach, HUNTER-STREET, (who is leaving the colony), ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 2, At 11 o'clock,

THE whole of his Household Furniture, &c., consisting of:—

Horse-hair sofas
Ditto couches
Cane-seated chairs
Mahogany tables
Ditto sideboards
Chiffoniers
Chests of drawers
Engravings, paintings, &c.
Carpets, bedsteads, and washhand stands
Kitchen utensils, fenders and fire-irons.
Terms—Cash. 3485

TO CABINET MAKERS.

SPLIT RATTANS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, At 11 o'clock precisely,

9 BALES Split Rattans, assorted sizes
Terms at sale. 3307

CHINA GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, At 11 o'clock, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

A SPLENDID assortment of Chinese and Japanese Manufactures, consisting of the following articles:—

SILK GOODS.

Rich and elegant satin damasks
Ditto black and coloured satins
Ditto ditto ditto duesses
Ditto ditto ditto camlets
Ditto ditto ditto watered duesses
Ditto checked and striped washing silks
Ditto black laventines
Superb white embroidered crape shawls
Superb ditto plain scarfs
Rich white and coloured damask shawls
Rich camlet shawls, coloured borders
Rich embroidered aprons

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White and crimson Pongees
White ditto, very superior
White ditto, nankeen silk
White silk handkerchiefs, striped borders
Rich fancy-coloured checked satin
Rich black satin handkerchiefs
Black fringed Pongees
White silk, figured borders
Gentlemen's fancy coloured satin handkerchiefs

LACQUERED WARE.

Two very elegant Japan secretaries, the first imported, and great curiosities
Four elegant work tables
Six small cabinets
Three round tables
One chess table
Two card tables
One chess board, inlaid with pearl
Five splendid writing desks
Handsome chess boards
Handsome work boxes, fitted with ivory.

IVORY WARE.

Elegant carved ivory vases
Elegant ditto ditto fans
Elegant ditto ditto baskets
Elegant ditto ditto cigar cases
Elegant ditto ditto chessmen
Elegant ditto ditto card and netting cases.

JEWELLERY.

Silver filligree ear rings
Ditto ditto bracelets
Ditto ditto shirt studs
Silver-handled white fans.

CHINA WARE.

Elegant punch bowls, in sets
Ditto vases, various sizes
Ditto toilette sets,
Fifty pieces 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 China matting.

HATS

Two cases broad brimmed China hats
Three ditto narrow ditto ditto
Handsome rice-paper paintings
Pearl shirt buttons
One case vermillion, 50 catties

The whole of the above goods may be inspected from nine to eleven, the morning of sale.
Terms at sale. 3239

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FROM THE BEST MAKERS, JAMES DAVIES AND SON.

Just landed, ex Premier and Albion.

Without exception the best and most seasonable supply in the market.

MR. R. FAWCETT

Will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 491, George-street, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, At 11 precisely,

37 (THIRTY-SEVEN) Trunks Gents', Ladies', and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of—

Ladies' fine black cashmere boots, channel soles, patent fronts
Ditto drab ditto
Ditto black ditto
Ditto best lasting slippers and sands.
Ditto fine ditto
Ditto second quality ditto
Ditto third quality ditto
Ditto bronze and black kid ditto
Ditto patent calf ditto
Ditto enamel, seal, and Spanish ditto
Ditto elastic web mourning slippers
Ditto enamel seal ditto
Ditto printed and coloured roan ditto
Ditto carpet ditto
Gentlemen's Wellington boots
Ditto concack Jitto
Ditto shoes
Ditto enamel slippers
Ditto coloured roan ditto
Ditto carpet ditto
Children's black cashmere boots, all sizes
Ditto drab ditto
Ditto lasting ditto
Ditto enamel seal shoes, ditto
Ditto roan ditto

The whole of the above goods are landed, and the Auctioneer invites the Trade and Purchasers generally to call and inspect previous to the sale.

He would also remind the Trade that they have now an opportunity of laying in a stock for the approaching season, which they should not lose sight of.

Terms liberal, at sale. 3551

BOOTS. FOR CALIFORNIA.

MR. R. FAWCETT

Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 460, George-street, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, At eleven o'clock precisely,

100 PAIRS of MEN'S BOOTS.
Terms at sale. 3560

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE COLONY.

ALSO,

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

WINES
GROCERIES
LIME JUICE
APOTHECARIES' MATERIALS
&c., &c.,

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has received instructions from the proprietor, (who is about proceeding to England) to sell by auction, upon the premises, 489, George-street, (nearly opposite the Barrack Gate,)

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE whole of the very superior and nearly new,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OTHER EFFECTS, Comprising—

Loo table, sideboard, parlour chairs, easy chairs, sofas, carpets, hearth rugs, fenders, dining tables, chimney ornaments, pictures, VERY EXCELLENT CABINET PIANO-FORTE, well worthy the attention of any party requiring a really good instrument, lots of music and music books, plated goods, glass, cutlery, crockeryware.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, complete—

Iron bedstead, hair mattresses, chairs, commodes, washstands, Pompeian basins and ewers, toilette tables, dressing glasses, chests drawers, wardrobe, carpet, &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE
COPYING PRESS

After which,

In the Stores at the rear, and without reserve,

At half-past twelve o'clock,

100 Cases, each 1 dozen, superior *Port Wine*
100 Cases, each 1 dozen, superior *Sherry*
4 Casks limejuice
Prepared barley, in packets
Bed ticking
Medicine chests
Brass enemas
Plaster spatulas
Pill boxes
Floating lights
Smelling salts
Engravings
&c., &c.
Terms at sale. 3568

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, At Eleven o'clock precisely,

A QUANTITY OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, &c., THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE COLONY.

Consisting of—

Sideboard, tables, chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, bedsteads, wash-stands, dressing-glasses, crockeryware, glass, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also,

Silver table and dessert spoons, dessert forks, and punch ladle.
Terms—Cash. 3542

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

MATERIALS OF WAGGONS AND CARTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Materials of two very strong Waggons, and two strong Carts, with Wheels, &c.
Terms at sale. 3543

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

1200 HEAD OF HORNED CATTLE, AND THE STATION,

COMPRISING A RUN OF 35 SQUARE MILES, WITH THE RIVER GWYDER RUNNING THROUGH IT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will offer for sale by auction, at his Mart, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, At 11 o'clock precisely,

The "CURRAGANDI" RUN and the CATTLE thereon, consisting of ABOUT 1200 HEAD.

They are the property of Mr. Robert Lethbridge, who intends shortly to proceed to England. The improvements at the station consist of a new barn, an extensive stock-yard, a paddock of SIX ACRES OF RICH LAND IN CULTIVATION, AND A HUT.

MR. LYONS

WILL ALSO OFFER AT THE SAME TIME AND BELONGING TO THE SAME GENTLEMAN,

THE "PALLARANGA" RUN, AND THE CATTLE THEREON,

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 150 HEAD.

This Run is situated on the South Bank of the Macintyre River, and comprises about 50 square miles, abounding with barley grass of a most fattening quality.
Terms at sale. 3220

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ENGLISH FEATHER BEDS, LARGE CHIMNEY GLASS, &c., &c.

MR. W. G. MOORE

HAS received instructions to sell (without the least reservation), from the proprietor, who is leaving Sydney, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, At 11 o'clock,

On the premises, in Castlereagh-street, between Market-street and Park-street, next door to Mrs. Flynn's Establishment, the whole of the elegant Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—

Large stain bedstead, massive carved posts, set of white dimity furniture
Also, a set of chints, with large English down bed, pillows and bolster, palliasse, and extra mattrass
Two large sets of chests of drawers, cross banded, with bonnet drawers
Superior toilette glass
Wash-stand with set, chimney glass, Brusse's carpet, chairs, &c.

THREE BEDROOMS FURNISHED SIMILAR TO THE ABOVE.

The Parlour comprises—

Large chimney glass, 5 feet by 3 feet 9 inches, with elegant modern gilt frame in first-rate condition
Horsehair so'a, carved back, a very superior article
Ditto chairs to match
Mahogany loo table, massive pedestal, carved lion claw feet
Coloured engravings, pedestal lamps, two sets of elegant white and pink China tea and breakfast service, green pattern dinner service, rich cut glass, comprising—decanters, claret cups, tumblers, wines, &c., two sets crimson merino window curtains, plated ware, fender and fire irons, carpet.

ALSO,

Two large bookcases, pillared fronts
Large sideboard, carved backed and pedestals, modern style
Eight-day hall clock, can be warranted

And

The contents of a well fitted up kitchen, with a great variety of sundries,
Terms—Cash. 3419

THURSDAY'S PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Pitt and George streets, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, At 11 o'clock,

67 BALES FLEECE WOOL
21 casks
5 hides
118 paunches } Tallow
76 hides
3100 sheepskins
Terms—Cash. 3552

THURSDAY'S PRODUCE SALE.

SIXTEEN BALES SCOURED WOOL.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Stores, THIS DAY, AUGUST 30, At 11 o'clock,

16 BALES scoured snow white WOOL, washed by Mr. T. Barker, Jun. Terms at sale. 3553

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT SHARES.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, AUGUST 30, At half-past 12 o'clock,

TEN Shares in the above most flourishing establishment; £6 paid up on each share.

☞ The safest and best investment in the colony.

Terms, cash. 3554

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

HANDSOME DARK-GREY CARRIAGE HORSE.

GOOD IN SINGLE AS WELL AS DOUBLE HARNESS.

Also,—

HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT BRITZKA.

MR. MORT

WILL sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, AUGUST 30, At 1 o'clock precisely.

☞ Parties wanting a good serviceable horse and carriage, will find the present a first-rate opportunity.

Terms, cash, but no objection will be made to a good bill. 3555

LIBRARY OF WORKS OF FICTION, &c.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, TO-MORROW, AUGUST 31, At 10 o'clock,

580 VOLUMES OF BOOKS, comprising a great variety of Works of Fiction.
Terms—Cash. 3556

COTTAGE, IN ELIZABETH-STREET, NEAR BAPTIST'S GARDENS, WITHOUT RESERVE.

(AS THE OWNER IS LEAVING FOR CALIFORNIA.)

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, TO-MORROW, AUGUST 31, At 11 o'clock,

A NEAT COTTAGE, situate in Elizabeth-street, near Baptist's Garden. The land has frontage 44 feet by a depth of 109 feet. The cottage, which is well built of brick, contains two rooms, neatly finished, and has a verandah in front. There is also a small stable on the premises.
Terms at sale. 3557

SLOPS AND DRAPERY, ALSO, SUNDRY ARTICLES, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, TO-MORROW, AUGUST 31, At 11 o'clock,

A QUANTITY of SLOPS, &c., comprising—Sleeve vests, duck jackets, duck frocks, fringes, lace cuffs, gingham dresses, children's frocks, turnovers, shawls, gloves, stocks, pelerines, bonnets, &c.

Also,

Two boxes gunpowder tea, pocket knives, spoons, Venetian blinds, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 3558

A SNUG FARM,

WITH SMALL COTTAGE, ORCHARD, AND GARDEN, THE WHOLE ENCLOSED WITH A FOUR-RAIL PIG PROOF FENCE.

MR. MORT

Will sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, At 11 o'clock,

A COMPACT FARM, as per Grant 10 acres, measuring 14 acres, having a frontage to deep water, on the Mooney Mooney Creek, where trading vessels can discharge alongside.

It is all cleared and fenced, and has upon it a capital orchard, well stocked with fruit trees, and has also a small Cottage. The Farm commands a good run about eight miles in extent.

This farm comes up to Mr. Peate's farm and ferry, about 30 miles from Sydney. It has abundance of fresh water in all seasons, and the land is first-rate, being warranted to grow wheat, onions, tobacco, maize, &c. A nice property for a small farmer.
Terms at sale. 3562

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

At No. 292, George-street, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Scott, Tobacconist, who is proceeding to California.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, AUGUST 31, At two o'clock in the Afternoon,

THE whole of his useful Household Furniture, comprising—

Handsome Brussels carpet, hearth rug, fenders and irons, loo table, horsehair seated chairs and couch, handsome chimney glass
Wardrobe, iron bedstead, bedding, dressing glasses, dressing tables, &c.

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Terms, cash. 3559

THE STEAM-PACKET "NATIVE," EXACTLY ADAPTED FOR THE CALIFORNIA TRADE.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY MR. MORT At his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, At 11 o'clock,

☞ THIS new vessel, from its convenient size, small draught of water, and great speed, would undoubtedly prove the source of a large fortune in the thriving trade of the Gold Country, recent accounts showing the unprecedented demand for boat conveyance, and the immense rates chargeable there upon one week's employment at which prices would cover the cost of the vessel.

The "Native" has been run only at short intervals, and would be handed over to the purchaser in condition equal to that of a new vessel.

Abundant offers may be had for this vessel for colonial purposes, but the owners will only dispose of her for export, parties therefore interested in the California trade are especially invited to give their attention to this splendid opportunity for providing themselves with the means of securing wealth without the laborious and less certain results attached to gold seeking.

Terms at sale. 3560

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE THOMAS KERR, ESQ., OF MUSWELLBROOK.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

EXTENSIVE AND SUBSTANTIAL STORES, IN MUSWELLBROOK, AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY MR. ROBERT BRAMES.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, At eleven o'clock,

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGEE

Of and in ALL that parcel of land containing by admeasurement *Two Roods* and situated in the Town of Muswellbrook parish of Rowan county of Durham in the colony aforesaid allotment No. 10 of section No. 6 bounded on the east by one chain of the west side of Bridge-street bearing south on the south by the north boundary line of allotment No. 9 bearing west five chains on the west by the east boundary line of allotment No. 11 bearing North one chain to Hill-street and on the north by five chains of the south side of Hill-street bearing east to Bridge-street.

THE BUILDINGS

on the above described allotment of land are DECIDEDLY THE BEST IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS,

and, indeed, not inferior in point of extent or convenience, to the first-rate business premises of the metropolis.

They are now in the occupation of MR. ROBERT BRAMES, who has been paying for them the rental of £120 PER ANNUM.

They consist of A LARGE STORE, AND EXCELLENT DWELLING-HOUSE, substantially-built of brick and stone, with extensive *out-offices, stabling, &c.*

THE CENTRAL POSITION OF MUSWELLBROOK, which is situate on the high road to the extensive settlements in the north, renders it a most desirable locality for a superior store, such as this, and which fact is sufficiently proven by the large and lucrative business carried on by the present occupant.

Further particulars as to title, &c., may be ascertained on application to the auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 3561

BOLERO, ON THE MURRUMBIDGEE.

THIS MAGNIFICENT SHEEP PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY MR. MORT At his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, At 11 o'clock, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

☞ *This squattage is well known as one of the best in the Southern Districts, and as Mr. Mort's instructions are to sell it* WITHOUT RESERVE, *it is particularly worthy of attention, for it is seldom that such first-rate stations (and lightly stocked) are brought into the market.*

THE SHEEP, which combine fine wool with a good carcase, consist of the following, and are WARRANTED SOUND, AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED:—

Ewes—634 One year old
729 Two ditto
421 Three ditto
1112 Full mouthed, &c.
Wethers—605 One year old
587 Two year old
Weaned lambs—735 Male
775 Female

5590 Total.

THE STATION OF BOLERO,

In the district of Maneroo, is situate about thirty miles from the police township of COOMA, and is *abundantly watered by the river Murrumbidgee*, by which it is bounded.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

consist of every requisite for a well-managed sheep establishment, and include AN EXCELLENT COTTAGE, with all suitable outbuildings, &c.

THE STATION WILL CARRY AT LEAST 13,000 SHEEP, *And the Country is unexceptionable!*

Bullocks, horses, drays, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation, an inventory of which may be seen, and all further particulars ascertained, on application to the Auctioneer. 3566

PRELIMINARY.

UNRESERVED SALE OF THE WAUTEBADGERRE STATION IN THE LACHLAN DISTRICT, TOGETHER WITH EIGHT THOUSAND AT SHEEP, AND EIGHT HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE

MR MORT

Is instructed to sell the above by public auction, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, At eleven o'clock,

☞ FULL particulars of the above well known and splendid Property will appear in a few days.
Terms on application. 2971

2000 SUPERIOR SHEEP, DELIVERABLE AT DRAYTON, DARLING DOWNS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public competition, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, At 11 o'clock,

2000 (MORE OR LESS) FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,

They are well bred, and the wool has commanded the highest prices in the home market. At this flock will BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, it is particularly worthy of public attention.
Terms at sale. 3562

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE SHEEP CONCERNS,

Which will be sold by public auction, by MR. MORT, At his Rooms, George-street, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, At 12 o'clock.

THE FAVOURITE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

1063 Hoggett Ewes and Wethers
523 Wethers and Rams
1811 Ewes in lamb, (nearly all young sheep).

3397 More or less.

WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED, THE WOOL OF MOST EXCELLENT QUALITY, AND THE CARCASS OF GREAT WEIGHT.

Together with THE STATION OF "DELGA," Situate in the Wellington district, and capable of carrying in all seasons at least EIGHT THOUSAND SHEEP.

The run has a considerable amount of *fattening country*, which enables the proprietor to furnish periodical supplies of fat stock for the Sydney market, and as the whole of the station is abundantly grassed *and so well watered as any in the district*, there can be no question (looking to the small amount of stock with so extensive a run, and remembering also the desirableness of the district and excellence of the sheep) but that this sale affords the moderate capitalist a chance seldom to be met with.

THE SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS which are of recent erection, and of the most durable description, consist of—

Large wool shed (now finishing)
Large and newly built store
Three capital huts, yards, &c.
Lambing yards, &c.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY WILL BE GIVEN IN:—

A LARGE QUANTITY OF STORES, say—shepherds' coats, pilot coats, rugs, blankets, shirts, moleskin trousers, frocks, vests, tobacco, woolpacks, twine, &c., &c.
VARIOUS STORES—About 3000 lbs. flour, tea, sugar, salt, &c., sufficient until after shearing.
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, &c., consisting of steel mills, saws, saddle and bridles, gun, barrows, shovels, bells, hose, cooking utensils, scales and weights, steelyards, large boiler, several hundred hurdles, casks, cases, &c., &c.
THREE DRAUGHT HORSES, two of which are excellent saddle horses, with all other implements, stores, &c., &c., upon the station, too numerous to mention.

☞ It may be well to mention that twenty of the Rams cost fifty shillings per head, being a selection from the choice flocks of Mr. Nelson Lawson.

Terms on application. 3567

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

DELIGHTFUL FAMILY RESIDENCE, WITH EXTENSIVE GARDEN AND GROUNDS, BESIDES LARGE WAREHOUSE OR STORE, AND WOOL WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Being the property recently occupied by Messrs. Boyd and Robinson, situate on one of the most charming points of Neutral Bay, almost immediately opposite to Post Macquarie, and embracing advantages which enable the Proprietor to command a most complete and charming residence, with extensive business premises.

MR. MORT

IS instructed to sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, At 11 o'clock, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE WHATEVER.

☞ Full particulars of this property, with terms, will appear in a future advertisement; in the mean time parties can obtain permission to inspect the property, on application to the Auctioneer. 3505

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. CHARLES TOMPSON, OF CLYDESDALE.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. J. L. BARROW,

Is instructed to sell by auction, at Gundagai, without reserve, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, At 12 o'clock precisely,

THE undermentioned valuable Horse Stock, &c., &c.

Cart horses, Clydesdale breed
Saddle horses
Brood mares
Entire horse
Drays, harness, &c.
Hay
Sheepskins and tallow
And a variety of other articles. 3525

ÆTHER.

THIS celebrated thorough-bred horse, imported by the Hon. H. W. Petre, WILL STAND THIS SEASON, At George's Hall, near Liverpool, the seat of David Johnston, Esq.

PEDIGREE.

Æther by St. Patrick, out of Pastille by Reubens, (foaled in 1836.)—See Stud Book, vol. iv., p. 352.

PERFORMANCES. (See Turf Calendar, 1839 and 40.)

1839 he ran—
1st. Third in the £1000 Stakes, Newmarket
2nd. In the Derby—not placed
3rd. Won the Ascot Albany Stakes
4th. Ran second to Euclid for the Duke Michael Stakes
5th. Ditto for the St. Leger Stakes, Newmarket
6th. Won a match with Ten, at Newmarket
7th. Won a handicap Plate at Heaton Meeting, Newmarket

1840.
1st. Ran second for the Port